Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

NOVEMBER 22ND 1958 20 CENTS

Diefenbaker: P. M. on Tour

By Robert W. Reford

Harry Crowe and Human Rights

A Special Report

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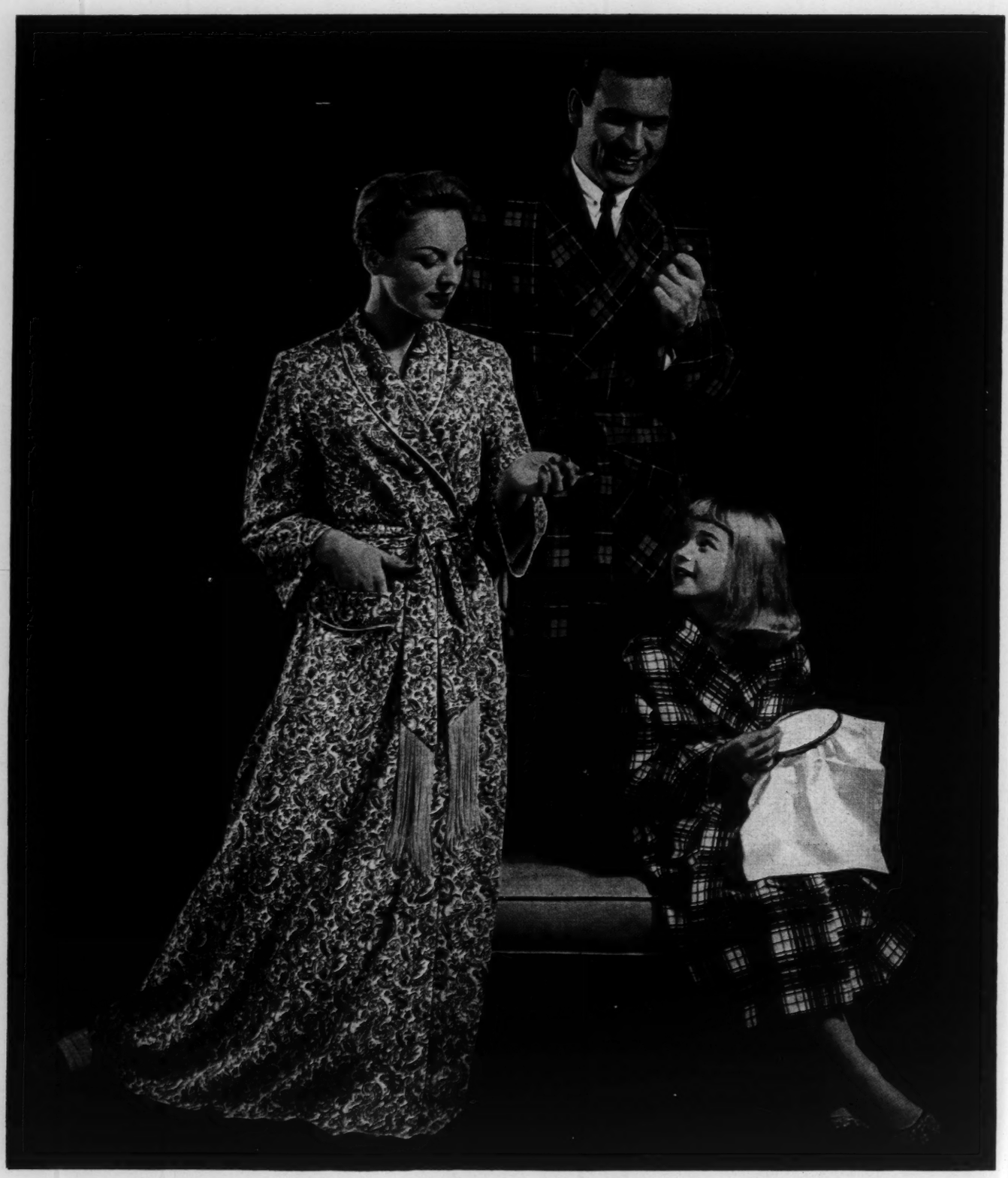
Another Look at the Borden Commission Report

Seaway Troubles with Tolls and Pilots



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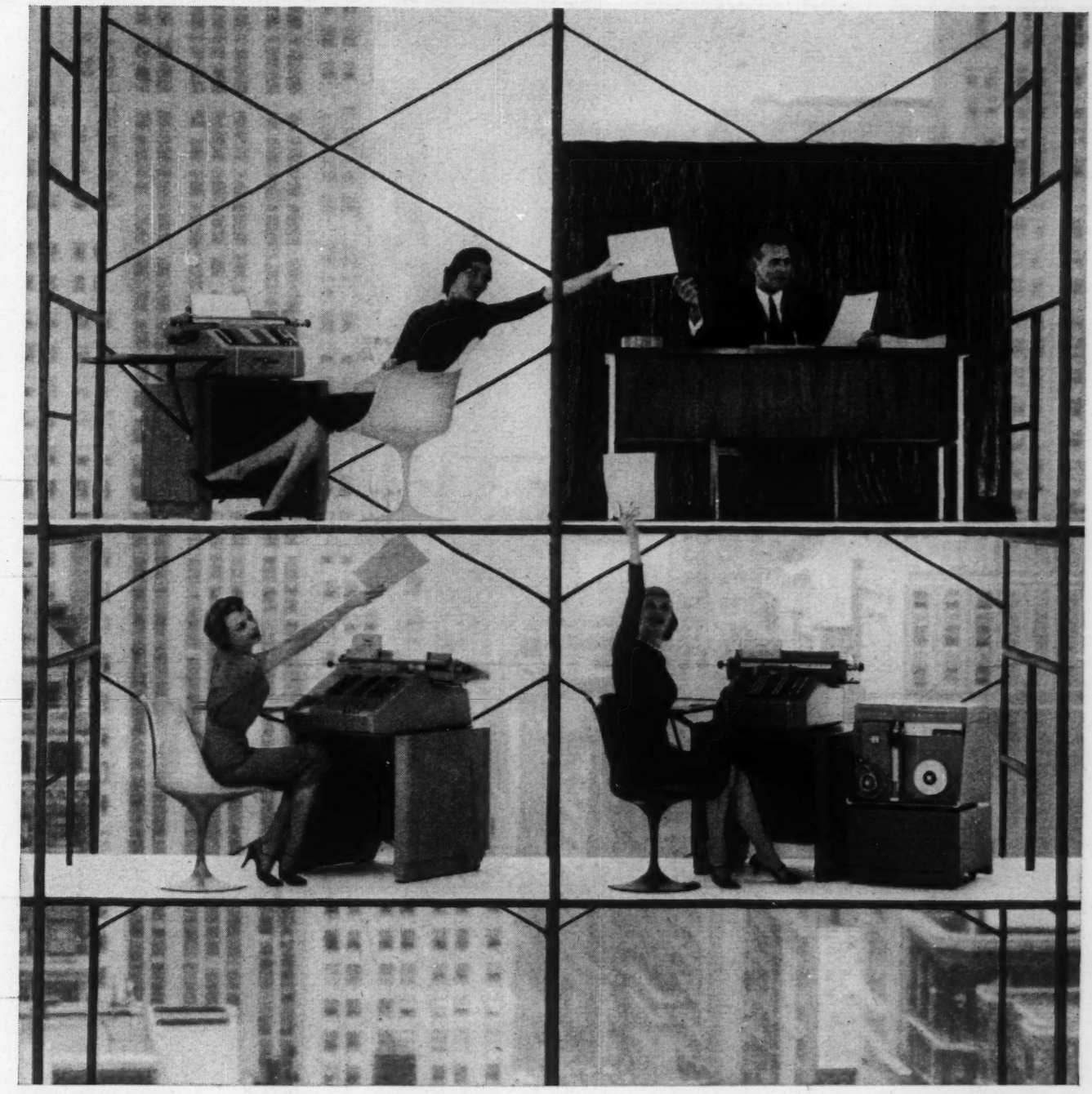

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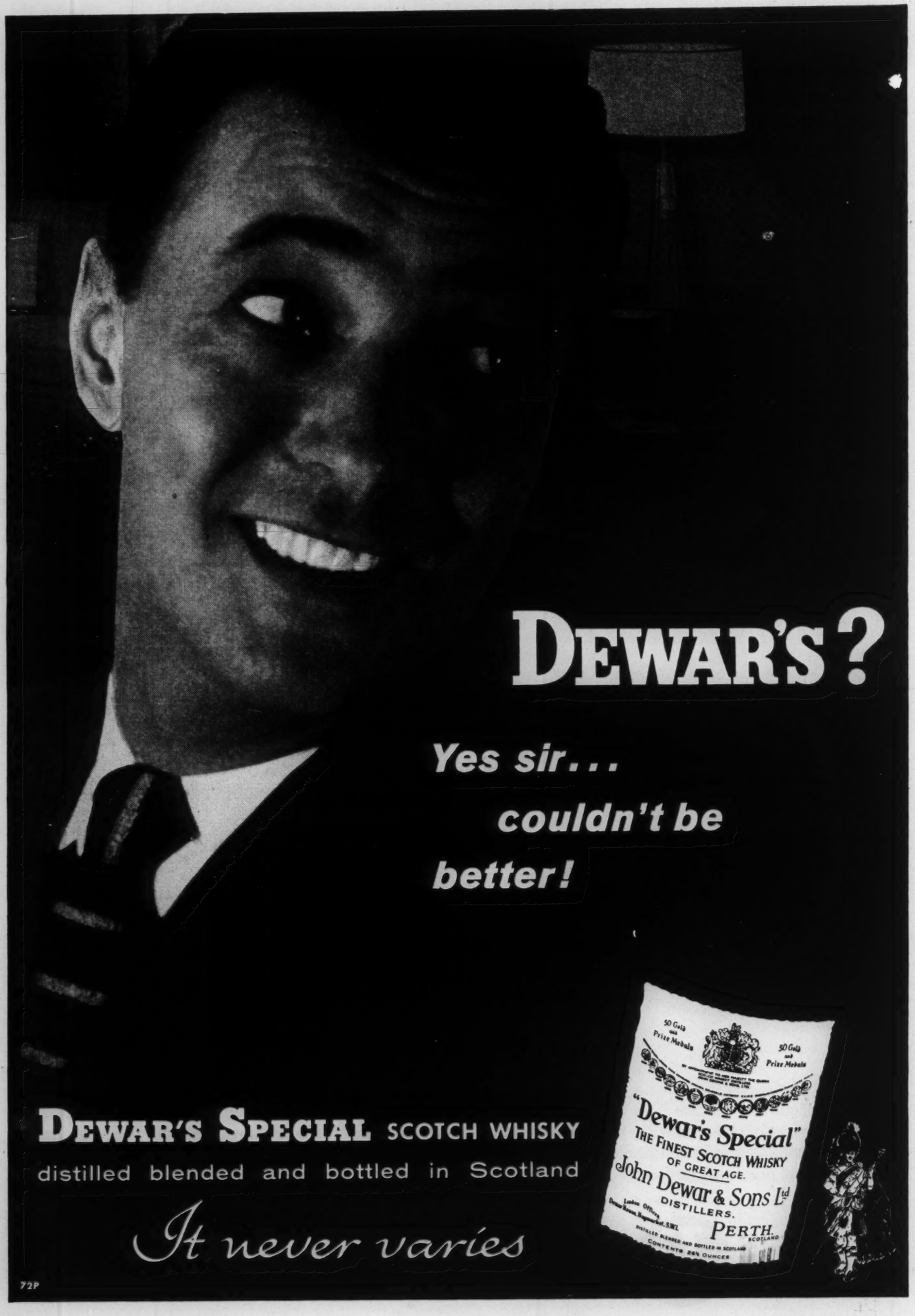
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November 22, 1958

Saturday Night

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Managing Editor: Herbert McManus
Business Editor: R. M. Baiden
Assistant Editor: Alan Mercer

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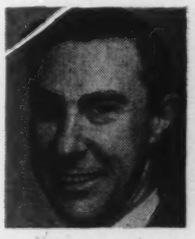
J. Arthur Brydon

Two vital points must be settled before the new St. Lawrence Seaway opens next Spring. One is what tolls will be charged; the other is in what parts of the Seaway are pilots necessary? Either, or both, of these problems could boil over into a nasty international incident with the U.S. J. Arthur Brydon, waterfront reporter for *The Globe and Mail*, sets out, on Page 9, what is involved in the two problems, what has been done and what must yet be accomplished.



Robert W. Reford

With missionary zeal, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker has already chalked up the first successes of his current Commonwealth tour. His faith is steady and his purpose clear; he wants to return to Canada with "wisdom and understanding" especially of the struggling new Asian countries. Some of the things he will see and hear, along his way, are described by Robert W. Reford, of the International Service of the CBC, on Page 12.

Bob Hesketh

It doesn't matter how often you swear off — you always go back for more. That's Toronto sports columnist Bob Hesketh's conclusion on Canada's annual football madness, the Grey Cup. Whether you take a horse to your hotel room or plant captured goalposts in the hotel lobby, you will just be carrying forward the best in Grey Cup tradition where black eyes and split lips are badges of honor. Hesketh, a jaded observer of our annual extravaganza, tells how it got that way and why we like it, on Page 16.

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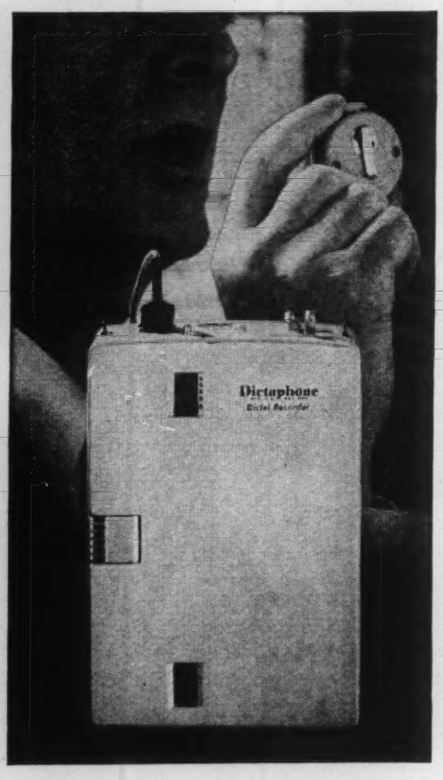

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Letters

Go to the Ant

It is to be hoped that your "Scandinavian Defence Goes Underground" will stimulate at least the beginnings of defence plans in Canada. Here we are in this country, as busy and constructive as an antheap and even more vulnerable to extermination.

At least the ants have had the good sense to provide underground shelter in case of attack. But then they have been around this planet a lot longer than the human race and probably have a better instinct for survival.

OTTAWA — RYAN WELLS

Made for APH

On the advice of your book reviewer I have just read Sir A. P. Herbert's "Made for Man", and it occurs to me that this country might do worse than import Sir Alan as Canada's next Governor-General. Since the Dominion's greatest divorce laws are just slightly less savage than public stoning for adultery, APH would find lots of constructive work waiting in his own special department.

TORONTO — WILLIAM BRINE

Cowpokes Unlimited

Congratulations to Robert Thomas Allen on the first sensible estimate of the lovable cowpoke to appear in print.

Once in a while I take a look at one of the television Westerns in the hope of discovering some reason for the current craze. Nothing ever comes of this however. Western fans tell me I have picked the wrong series or the wrong channel or just the wrong attitude. As far as I have discovered they are all exactly the same and they're all terrible.

Perhaps Author Allen can explain why people who would never admit to looking at soap opera are ready to boast of their addiction to Westerns. If anything, soap-opera has a slight edge in literacy; and at least its fans don't kid themselves about "adult" soap opera, or "soap opera as a classic form".

HAMILTON — T. K. MOYNE

Homework

Aren't we being a bit universal in our attitude to education?

"The whole child is the product of his whole environment", true. This means that his environment must include the teacher and her environment. The problem then is to find the educational product when you multiply Johnny plus his environment by the teacher plus hers. Let the whole parent and the whole child settle down at the dining-room table after supper and try to figure that one out.

Wouldn't it be simpler if we cut out the complicating factors and left Johnny and the teacher to work out the problem in their immediate environment, which is the school-room?

VANCOUVER — R. S. JONES

Whizz Kids

May I say that I am in hearty agreement with your correspondent, M. L. McKercher in his protest against the notion that "any child who is capable of doing 8 grades in 4 years should be allowed to do so".

After all, the larger world, like the class-room itself is made up of the bright, the average and the dull and the educated man is someone who has learned to communicate at all levels. The pupil who whizzes through grade school like a comet is likely to miss the best part of his education. (Incidentally, the records show that he tends to burn out like a comet early in his trajectory.)

About the only people likely to benefit by this type of acelerated education are the parents who promote their children to $64,000 quiz shows.

CORNWALL — J. J. P. ROY

The Climbers

The state and status of the teachers in our elementary and secondary schools are no doubt deplorable, as described by Arnold Edinborough.

The state of education at the same level is equally deplorable, but another matter altogether, as it has been brought about, not simply by the "unprofessional" teacher, but even more by the top brass of the "professional educationists", and it is they who will occupy the senatorial seats of the Canadian College of Teachers. Judging from results, they have had too much power, too long, already.

Dr. Neatby is still right in her estimate of them, and I am glad to hear, from one whom she has evidently nettled, that her *So Little for the Mind* is "still well circulated" . . .

I am sure that all people, everywhere, whether parents or pupils, have a deep and

abiding respect for a good teacher. There is not so much respect for the climbers of "professional ladders."

ST. LAURENT, P.Q. ALFRED GORDON
Ass. M. ASCE

Home Folks

Prime Minister Diefenbaker's Commonwealth tour reminds me of those American trips abroad described in one of J. P. Marquand's early novels. The Marquand characters, setting out to broaden their education, invariably met up with friends or family connections in any foreign part and settled down with them happily till it was time to come home. In this way they had all the pleasures of travel and none of the discomforts of meeting people who didn't share their point of view.

It strikes one that if Mr. Diefenbaker really means to get something from his trip abroad he should break away from the Commonwealth family and make a few side-trips to Quemoy, Formosa, Peiping or the Kremlin, where people don't speak his language but would be delighted at a chance to broaden his education.

LONDON S. P. MASTERS

Slippery Slope

Some of us recall, by the misfortune of personal acquaintance, Anthony West as a bright but ill-mannered young man. He has now become an ill-mannered middle-aged man. The well-remembered staccato petulance and outrage that the world does not conform to his model are still there. But his squalid attack upon President Eisenhower should not be permitted to pass without protest.

. . . One can only say that the slippery slope is the one on which Anthony West — a worse case than the intellectual squeals of Malcolm Muggeridge — now finds himself. It is called repudiation of journalistic ethics for the sake of notoriety. In some Western European countries, of course, for calling a head of state a liar, one can be locked up. In the words of Sir Thomas Overbury "his ill-luck is not so much in being a fool, as in being at such pains to expose it to the world."

MONTREAL GEORGE E. GORDON CATLIN

Even-Handed

Like most people I have a deep admiration for the tolerance the British Government displays towards her more troublesome radicals and reactionaries. Isn't it carrying tolerance too far however when men like Sir Oswald Mosley are allowed to breed and foster the brutal intolerance displayed in England's recent race-riots

And isn't is an eccentric form of justice that hands out "stunning" four year sentences to the Notting Hill participants and allows Sir Oswald full liberty to develop and incite other rioters to take their place?

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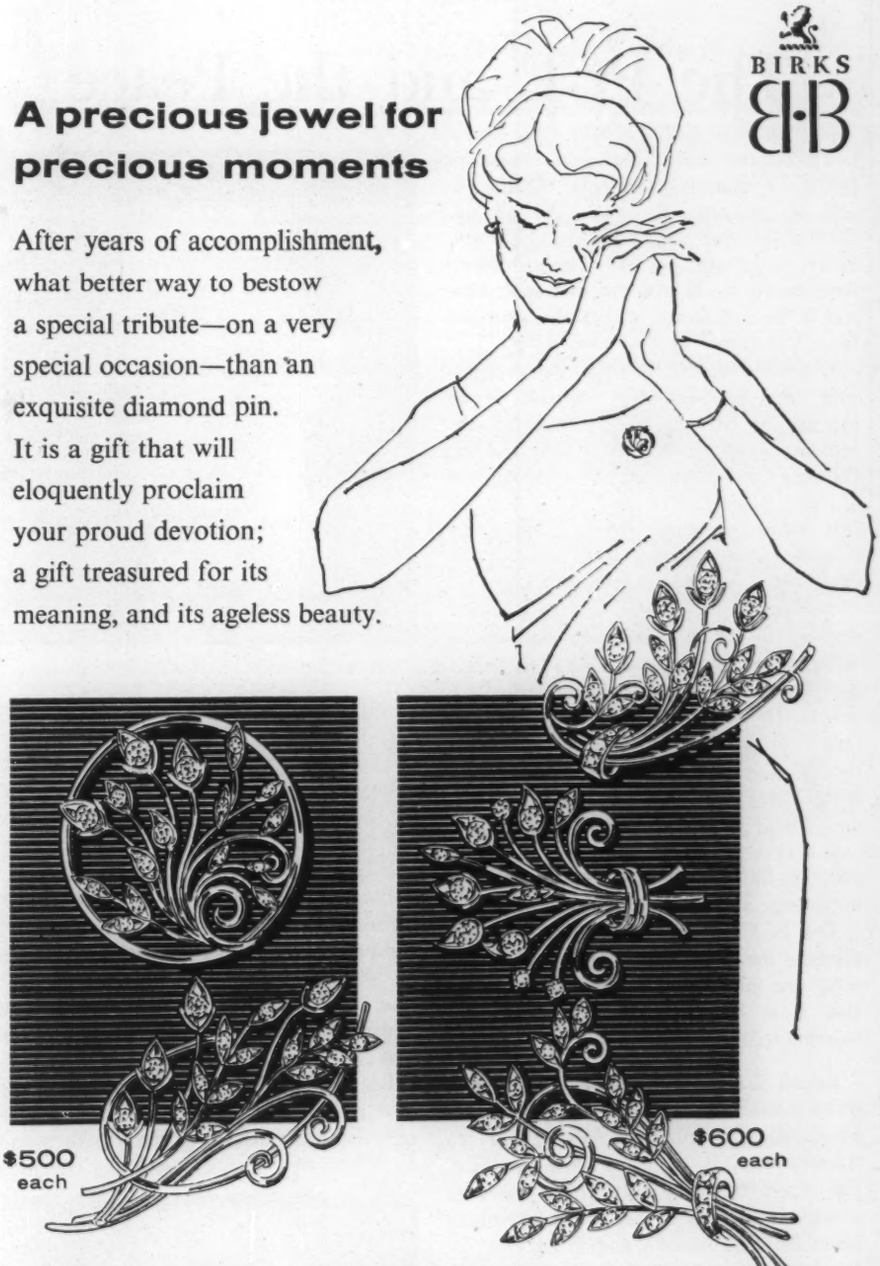

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BC Letter

by R. A. Francis

The PGE and the Peace

IN FEBRUARY 1918 the government of British Columbia suddenly found itself, by default, the owner of an unfinished railroad, the Pacific Great Eastern. Forty years and several administrations were to go by before the line was completed, in a diagonal across the province from Vancouver to the Peace River.

It fell to W.A.C. Bennett, the irrepressible and self-confident Social Credit premier of BC, to be top man in the province when the PGE eventually reached Dawson Creek and Fort St. John. He was at both places early this fall when the first three passenger trains, drawn by roaring diesel engines, came in from the coast in an inaugural cavalcade.

The occasion, said the smiling premier, waving his black Homburg, was not a political one. But here was the PGE finally completed over the 800 miles from Vancouver. Here was this great and vital steel link between tidewater and the riches of the Peace. Here it was in operation after forty years of argument and vacillation and lack of leadership.

It was a great day for the Peace River country, he kept saying. Even his political opponents appeared reluctantly to agree.

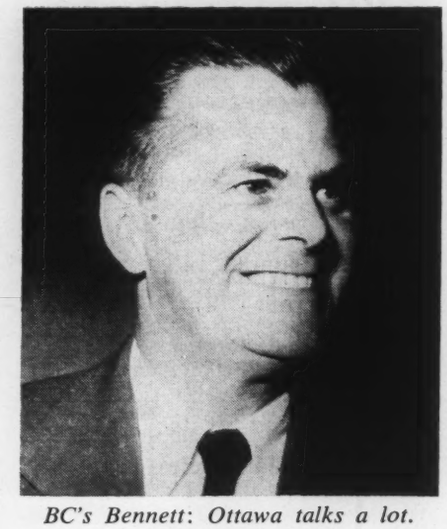
The PGE and another communications project, the Westcoast Transmission natural gas pipeline, will prove to be the two most important developments ever to come to the Peace.

British Columbia's section of the Peace River district, lying east of the Rockies, is geographically more closely allied to Alberta than it is to its own province. For years the only way from the west coast into the Peace was by a circuitous route through Alberta and in by road or by the Northern Alberta Railway.

It used to said in BC's Peace, only partly in jest, that a move to "secede" to Alberta was well under way.

Then came the John Hart Highway from Prince George across the Great Divide into Dawson Creek. Scheduled airline service offered another connection with the coast. Then Westcoast tapped the natural gas of the Peace, piping it to markets in BC and the United States.

Finally the Pacific Great Eastern, which reached Prince George only in 1952, was pushed 330 miles across the Divide to Dawson Creek and Fort St. John. The farmers and cattlemen and lumber people



BC's Bennett: Ottawa talks a lot.

of the Peace River decided to stick it out with BC.

The significance of this new outlet to tidewater is enormous for the Peace and the entire province. And even this may not be the end of rail development for the BC north.

Premier Bennett, besides calling his railroad (he's the president) "the greatest railroad development in North America in 30 years," and "the third largest railroad in Canada," added "sooner than you realize the line will be extended to the Yukon." He said no more.

But meantime, the traditional and the new products of the Peace have a new outlet to the markets of the province and to tidewater. Besides reaching deepsea

"Now some use to somebody".

facilities at Vancouver, the PGE connects with the northern transcontinental line of the CNR at Prince George, which runs out to Prince Rupert.

The lumber industry, important in the Peace as on the Pacific Coast, will have a new outlet. Pulp plants could very well appear. Already sulphur is being shipped out by rail from Westcoast's scrubbing plant at Taylor Flats, and the petrochemical industry will grow.

At Dawson Creek, said to be the largest grain gathering point in Canada, six new elevators are being built. Cattlemen and farmers will benefit. Construction people are at work, both in Dawson Creek and Fort St. John and on such projects as improvements to the Fort St. John airport. The population of both places, Dawson Creek 10,000, and Fort St. John around 5000, are growing steadily.

Premier Bennett's insistence, in the face of vicious criticism, that the PGE could make money if completed, appears to have been justified even before the Peace River extension was finished.

The line had been in hopeless debt for years. This was hardly surprising, since it ran only from Squamish, a village on tidewater 40 miles north of Vancouver, to Quesnel, a little town in the Caribou. It connected with no other railroad and did not, in fact, link a major market with a major industrial or agricultural area.

The 80-mile extension from Quesnel to Prince George was begun in 1949 under the Coalition government which preceded the Social Credit victory in 1952. Traffic began rolling over this link in January 1953. Three years later the Squamish-Vancouver connection was completed. Now at least the line began somewhere and ended somewhere, and traffic began to grow. At the same time, the PGE's finances have been the subject of sharp debate in BC. The premier's critics assert he reduced the line's capital debt, which over the years ballooned to nearly $100,000,000, simply by calling it something else. However, there now appears to be a small operating profit, apart from what school you follow in calculating the accumulated debt.

The company outlines its business up to last year with such figures as these: 1957, 12,480; 1957, 38,000; revenue tons of freight: 1943, 605,000; 1957, 1,070,500; operating revenues: 1953, $4,155,000; 1957, $8,768,000.

These increases developed when the railroad joined the major port facilities of Vancouver with Prince George, the communications of a region producing lumber, cattle and agricultural produce. Now comes the $61,000,000 extension across the Divide, 324 miles up to the principal centres of the Peace. The possibilities, the Premier and the people of the Peace agree, are unparalleled in BC's history.

Mr. Bennett took the opportunity, in a speech at Dawson Creek, to mention the project which might potentially create more business for the PGE than any other. This is the Wenner-Gren development for northern BC.

This undertaking by the Swedish millionare industrialist is one dear to the premier's heart. He brought it to BC over the cries of the opposition, especially the CCF, that it was a give-away of resources. As the deal is set up—and so far it has involved only surveys of resources and of sites for a hydro dam on the Peace River — the province is probably well protected against exploitation.

At the PGE inaugural Mr. Bennett announced—and this had not been stated flatly before—that building of the dam would go ahead. This means that 18 months of surveys by Wenner-Gren, the results of which the premier now has, show that enough mineral, forest and agricultural potentialities exist to justify the development of hydro power.

Obviously, if this is the case, the PGE will be occupied from the outset hauling in materials and supplies for the enormous project of putting a dam in a canyon on the remote Peace River; to say nothing of the business that will develop later. It is likely that a spur line would be pushed in to Hudson Hope, near the dam site. This in turn would give the considerable coal deposits known to lie there a route to the outside.

At the height of the festivities, Mr. Bennett couldn't resist a dig at Ottawa, on two counts. Taking digs at the federal government is a practice at which the premier is very adept.

During the halt at Prince George, while the inaugural party gazed over the city from a height of land, Mr. Bennett remarked to an impromptu press conference:

"Ottawa subsidizes every other railroad. They get everything. I hope they'll subsidize this one too." On these occasions the premier does not mention the fact of which he is really most proud: that BC, not Canada, owns the PGE. But in this great hour of justification for his policy of pressing on with PGE construction, he happily tied those remarks to a comment on northern development:

"Ottawa talks a lot about northern development," he said, "but only BC does anything about it."

But no matter whether you're for or against this smiling, assertive man and his policies—and practically no one is neutral about Mr. Bennett—the fact remains that the PGE finally reached the Peace. After four decades as a political football and an economic white elephant, the "Prince George Eventually" now seems to be some use to somebody. Its completion may be the greatest political achievement of that frankly political creature, W. A. C. Bennett.

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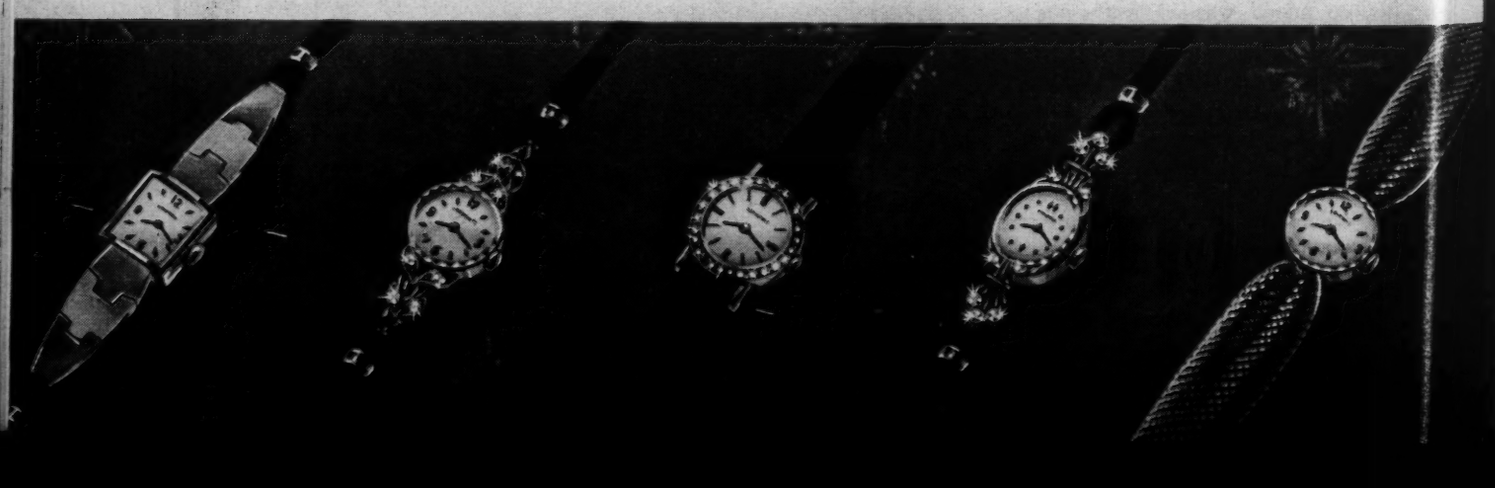


Saturday Night

Overseas tonnage into Toronto harbor is expected to rise 15 per cent this year. Seaway will be big boost.

Seaway Troubles With Tolls and Pilots

by J. Arthur Brydon

WHILE THE POLITICIANS of the United States and Canada dust off their top hats and polish up their well-turned phrases for the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway next year, a little-noticed reservoir of trouble is threatening to bubble over into a first-class international dispute. It probably won't result in a repetition of the war of 1812 but some ill-concealed threats have already been hurled across the unguarded border.

There are two points of contention. One lies within the structure of tolls to be charged against ships using the Seaway and the other in the problem of pilots for foreign ships which use the Great Lakes routes. Each was front-page news for a brief period this summer but both settled down to simmer quietly. Sometime between now and next summer they will both erupt again.

The pilotage question came to light as soon as the first foreign ship entered the Great Lakes last April 18. The Shipping Federation of Canada, members of which own or represent the foreign bottoms, refused to carry sailing masters from Kingston through the full circuit of the lakes and back again to Kingston as had been the custom in recent years. The Federation claimed its ships only needed pilots in the congested area between

CONTINUED ON PAGE 58

AT SEASON'S END, OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS BRIGHTENED GLOOM

AS THE 1958 shipping season drew to a close, the picture as far as overseas commerce was concerned showed improvement over 1957 but there was considerable gloom among those handling bulk commodities. Officials of the Toronto Harbor Commission said that if the trend established to the end of September continued, overseas tonnage would be 15 per cent above the 200,350 figure of last year.

The latest figures issued by the Lake Carriers Association of the United States showed that combined shipments of iron ore, coal and grain to Oct. 1 were 83,525,095 tons compared to 126,265,864 in the same period last year. The major shipper of package freight on the lakes this season brought two large, modern vessels into the trade, a move which meant reduced use of its small, canal-sized ships.

A Special Report:

Harry Crowe and Human Rights

UNITED COLLEGE, WINNIPEG, is a small affiliate of the University of Manitoba with about seven hundred students. Some of these students are at the present time circulating copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with certain articles of that declaration underlined in red. The faculty is very divided amongst itself, with rumours circulating that the Board of Regents is compiling a dossier on each faculty member containing, among other things, evidence of his loyalty to the college and his religious beliefs.

The letters to the editor columns of the *Winnipeg Free Press* and the *Winnipeg Tribune* have been full of protests about the affairs of the college, and a committee of the Canadian Association of University Teachers is now writing a report which is apt to create the biggest sensation any university or college has ever created in Canada.

All these strange events stem from what has happened to Professor Harry Crowe, a former Associate Professor of History at United College, who was dismissed on September 9th. The circumstances of his dismissal are not completely clear, but basically they are these: In 1957-58 Professor Crowe was on leave of absence from United College and was visiting professor in Canadian history at Queen's University in Kingston. A man of lively mind and outspoken opinions, Professor Crowe kept up a bright correspondence with his friends on the faculty at United College. But one particular letter which he wrote to a Professor of German somehow got onto the desk of the Principal, Rev. Wilfred Lockhart, and not to its addressee. The latter was offered the letter from the desk of the principal, who criticized its contents and said that he had had photostat copies made of it.

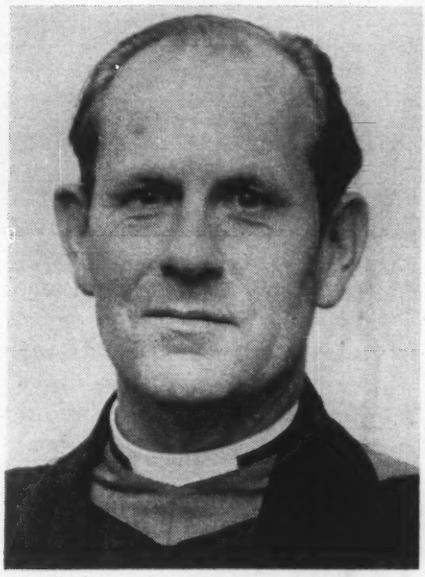
What was in the letter has never been made public, but the principal characterized the contents as "disrespectful and irreligious". Without informing Harry Crowe in Kingston, the principal called a meeting of the Board of Regents to deal with the matter of the letter on July 2nd. The Board, basing its action, be it noted, on a

The dismissal of a professor in Winnipeg may have explosive effects on faculties across the country. Here is the story which all Canada may find disturbing.

United College is a small affiliate of the University of Manitoba, with 700 students.

letter addressed to a private person which had in some way been diverted from the mails, and which had been photostated without the permission or knowledge of either the addressee or the writer, gave Crowe notice of dismissal—the dismissal to take effect in 1959. During the year 1958-59 while he was looking for another job, the Board of Regents said they would pay him only the salary he had been receiving when he took his leave of absence.

Crowe refused to accept the notice and reported as usual for teaching duties at United College on September 2nd. With their hand thus forced, the Board of Regents met again on September 9th, and on September 15th Crowe received notice that he was dismissed "forthwith". A year's salary was offered to compensate for the sudden dismissal, but with the proviso that he agree unconditionally to take no legal action on any grounds whatsoever against either the Board or the principal. Since it seemed to legal friends of Crowe that a court suit for breach of contract, as well as a criminal charge of tampering with the mails, might be launched when the investigation has been completed, Crowe refused to either accept the salary or sign the condition.



Rev. Wilfred Lockhart, Principal, lacked administrative experience.

In brief, Crowe, on the basis of what he had said in a private letter had been dismissed from his post as a teacher of history, despite the fact that the principal obtained the letter under very mysterious circumstances, the fact that the letter was photostated without the permission of either the addressee or the sender and the fact that freedom of speech, even in public, is reckoned to be one of the basic freedoms in Canada.

The man who has lost his job is a very successful teacher. The chairman of his department has praised him highly and his fellow historians obviously hold him in high esteem if he is invited to be the visiting professor of an old established university like Queen's. But he has always been a very outspoken as well as a very brilliant man.

His brilliance is attested by his record. He was a first-class honour student in history at United College where he enrolled in 1938. In his senior year he was president of the student body, and immediately he graduated he enlisted in the Canadian army for overseas service. There his army record was as distinguished as his student record, for as a captain in the 4th Battalion of the Welsh Regiment, where he had been transferred on the "Canloan" scheme in 1944, he was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry at the crossing of the Aller River.

After the war ended, he got his M.A. from the University of Toronto in 1948, then moved to Columbia University to begin work on his Ph.D. His appointment to University College came in 1950 when he was given an assistant professorship in history.

His radical tendencies showed early, too. In his student career he was a radical in politics, pronouncing himself a Socialist, and on one occasion led a student demonstration against the Canadian Government policy on conscription. When the Canadian Association of University Teachers was being organized five or six years ago he was active in setting up the United College branch of it and was secretary of the branch until 1957. As a secretary he on several occasions led delegations of the faculty to the Board of Regents on salary and other matters. There is no doubt from the facts available that Crowe was a thorn in the flesh of the United College administration.

The most annoying thing he did in the eyes of the administration was to be member of a delegation in 1957 to protest to the Board of Regents about the use of the increased federal grant to the college. In that year, the Federal Government announced the doubling of the per capita grant to colleges and universities. This was reportedly to raise salaries for the teaching staffs and the University of Manitoba, with which United College is affiliated, devoted all its grant to this purpose. Only one quarter of the increased grant to United College went to salary increases, the rest going into general maintenance and improvements. Crowe and other people protested this use of the funds and it became clear that the faculty-administration split was getting serious.

This split has been developing ever since the Rev. Wilfred Lockhart took over as principal. He succeeded the late W. C. Graham, who, while a crusty old Tory himself, stood no nonsence from his Board members if they tried to intervene between him and the radicals on his staff. He was principal at a time

CONTINUED ON PAGE 59

Professor Harry Crowe, a successful teacher, showed radical tendencies.

Here are some of the problems of Commonwealth countries on the way to nationhood which the PM will encounter. Half of his time will be spent in Asia seeking for "wisdom and understanding".

The first triumph came in London speech. Traditional photograph is taken outside Downing Street door.

Canada's Diefenbaker:

Missionary to the Commonwealth

by Robert W. Reford

PRIME MINISTER JOHN DIEFENBAKER inaugurated the new series of free-time political television programmes, *The Nation's Business,* last month, and he ended by recalling this quotation from The Proverbs: "Wisdom is the principal thing. Therefore get wisdom and with all thy getting, get understanding".

A few weeks later, he gave this saying a practical application when he discussed the Asian section of his Commonwealth Tour, the section which he regards as the most important of his journey. "This part of the world is undoubtedly increasing in importance," he said, "for we begin to realize the centuries of culture and civilization that are there, and on which we in the West have failed to draw to the necessary extent."

The Prime Minister's purpose is two-fold. In the first place, he wishes to give a practical illustration of Canada's belief in the importance of the Commonwealth in the world today. Secondly, he will see the other members of that organization and, through seeing and meeting their leaders, gain for himself wisdom and understanding.

He will be away from Canada for a little less than eight weeks and almost half of it will be spent in Asia, visiting five countries. Each has encountered its own special problems on the road to independent nationhood, and each has found its own peculiar constitutional solutions.

Pakistan has been independent for over 11 years, but has never had a General Election. She became a republic in 1956. Only last month, President Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution, calling on the Army to take over, and now he has handed over full powers to Gen. Ayub Khan.

The establishment of Pakistan resulted from the demand of the Moslems in India for a state of their own. It was, therefore, a nation built on faith rather than any

geographical or economic logic. Its founding father was Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and he decided to take the position of Governor-General when the dream of Pakistan became a reality, with the result that power gravitated to that office.

By contrast, Jawaharlal Nehru became Prime Minister of India, and that country has developed democratic traditions in the sense that they are understood here. For example, when a scandal was uncovered in the state Life Insurance Corporation early this year, Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari was forced to resign because he was constitutionally responsible even though not personally involved.

India too has become a Republic, and she pioneered the association of the republican form of government with the Commonwealth. She has held general elections on both the national and state level, and is the only member of the Commonwealth where the Communist Party holds power, in Kerala state.

Ceylon still has a Governor-General and thus follows the more traditional form of Commonwealth government, but Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike has said he will establish a Republic in due course. The country is at present under martial law as the result of serious communal riots, mainly over the language question. Here the Communists have a powerful influence in the central government.

In the Federation of Malaya, the newest nation to emerge from colonial status, there is a unique constitution. The Supreme Ruler, equivalent to our Governor-General, is elected for a set term of office from among the Sultans of the nine States. Mr. Diefenbaker will also spend a day in Singapore, a crown colony that is soon to be given self-government.

Indonesia is the only non-Commonwealth country on the Prime Minister's itinerary in Asia, and he will spend just two hours there. Here, in a nation born of violence and since torn by civil strife, he will meet President Soekarno, who is trying to institute his own form of guided democracy.

If there is a wide variety of constitutional practice in these five nations, they share a common problem. It is economic development and the improvement of the standard of living of their peoples. Travelling through the lands of South Asia, even with V.I.P. treatment, one cannot help becoming immediately aware of the enormity of the tasks facing them. The extreme poverty is evident almost anywhere you look, and the huge crowds that turn out to welcome any distinguished visitor show the scale on which it must be tackled.

In Pakistan, which has never had a general election, the President, Iskander Mirza, was exiled, Army took over.

Canada, of course, has given aid to this area through the Colombo Plan. The capital assistance side of this programme has gone chiefly to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and Mr. Diefenbaker will be seeing some of the projects undertaken with Canadian funds. His government showed its awareness of the need by announcing at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference that our contributions will be increased from $35,000,000 (M) to $50,000,000 (M) annually for the next three years, subject to the approval of Parliament.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 56

Britain's Macmillan and Diefenbaker are now old friends from several conferences.

Right, Ghana's Kwame N'Krumah may prove a bit more difficult on his home grounds.

Nehru's India has developed in democratic tradition but has a State ruled by Reds

Traffic policeman on duty in Barbados emphasizes British character of the islands. Here population density is the greatest, exceeding 1,300 per sq. mile.

by

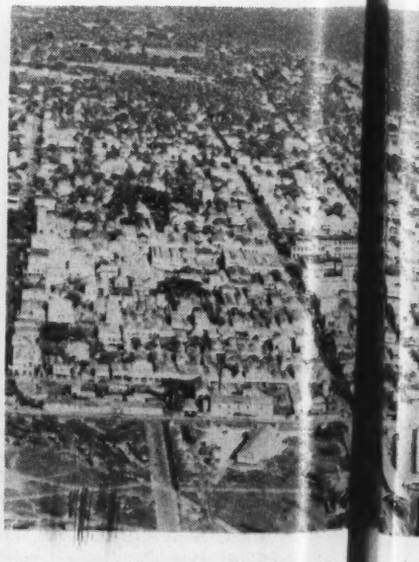
Maxwell Cohen

The British West Indies:

IT IS A LONG VOYAGE from the Spanish Main to the calypso drum. For the Caribbean was the cradle of discovery and exploration in America, with the great Columbus opening the way in 1492. By 1540 there were Spanish settlements on all the main islands and not till almost one hundred years later did the British come to St. Christopher, one of the Leewards. For the next seventy-five years French, Dutch and Danes vied with British and Spaniards to occupy these fruitful, fertile patches surrounded by the blue Caribbean Sea.

The British ascendency in the West Indies really begins with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and the acquisition of St. Kitts. The French and the Dutch and the Spaniards remained in varying degrees of strength with the Spaniards gone by the end of the nineteenth century and Teddy Roosevelt's private war. Then came the Americans exercising sovereignty in Puerto Rico and later in some of the Virgin Islands, with hegemony in Cuba and to a lesser extent in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. But the British with Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, were the largest group and together with British Hon-

A brave new step has been taken by the islands onto the drafty stage of independence. Canada should consider what role she can play as the senior member, in advice and in economic help.



duras and British Guiana comprised the most important European power exercising colonial control in the Central-American and Caribbean world.

The West Indies, with their origins in romance and exploration with their economies heavily dependent upon sugar, molasses, rum and later cotton, bananas, bauxite, petroleum and other primary products, were small children amid the growing scale of outsize nations. Moreover there were two or three pressures these British colonies had begun to feel within the past two generations. The first was the vulnerability of a primary products economy to the volatility of world prices and markets and the uncertainties in the general terms of trade. This pressure pointed to the need for a mechanism that would strengthen each of these islands and their economic base by activities that would provide a more balanced economic development. This could be achieved only through some form of unity where larger capital resources, and pools of labour could be linked in a program of benefit to all.

The second pressure was the movement throughout the Commonwealth-Empire toward independence and

Canada sends flour to the area. Exports totalling $49 million also include fish, dairy goods, newsprint, lumber and tobacco.

Federation and Friend

already profoundly changing the thinking and the status wherever Britannia ruled. The West Indies whose ablest sons went to Oxford, Cambridge or London, to McGill, Toronto and Harvard were not immune to these currents and the graduates of law and economics and medicine who returned to the Islands, became the leaders who were thinking on a new level of political aspiration. Depression in the 'thirties and war in the 'forties helped to speed the maturation of ideas born out of these pressures. For a population of three million spread among eleven islands, totalling eight thousand square miles, where the density of population averages 370 per square mile — in Barbados it exceeds 1300 — required some new mechanism to deal with the problems of the common economy and of a common political future in emerging from colonial status.

The average income in the islands per capita has been estimated at not much more than one-seventh of that of Canada. The population pressure had been growing for years and most heavily within the past generation as better public health and welfare arrangements made

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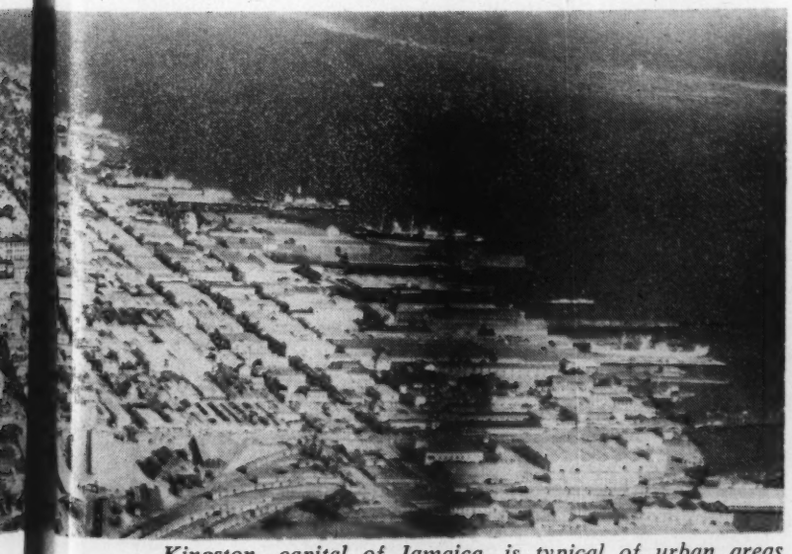


Kingston, capital of Jamaica, is typical of urban areas but pressure of population exists everywhere else as well.

Sir Grantley Adams, brilliant, urbane, first Prime Minister was a recent visitor here. He welcomes all further help from Canada.

Uninhibited fun in hotel lobbies as well as at the game is outstanding feature of each year's Grey Cup weekend.

That Grey Cup: Canada's Annual Touch of Madness

by Bob Hesketh

ON SUNDAY MORNING, November 30th, Vancouver will wake up with a hangover to end all hangovers.

Cautiously opening one red eye to greet the arrival of a new day, thousands of people, each with a throbbing headache and an upset stomach, will rue Grey Cup day and solemnly swear off.

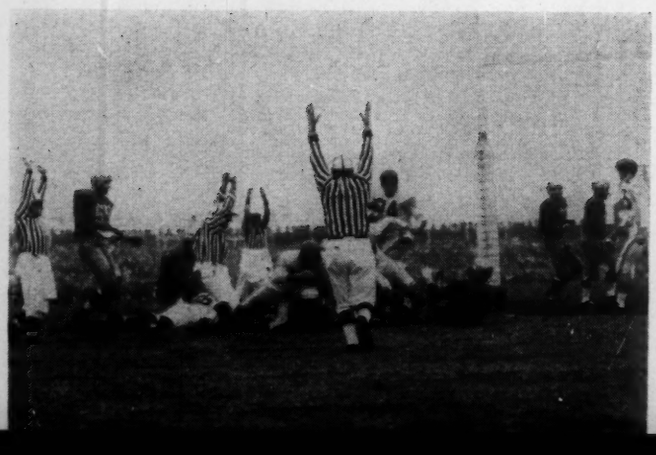
One year later, to the day, thousands will make the same pledge in hotel rooms in Toronto where the 1959 final will be played.

The Grey Cup hangover plays no favorites. Suffering from it will be bankers from Toronto, financiers from Montreal, secretaries from Saskatoon, oil men from Calgary, dry goods salesmen from Winnipeg and plumbers from Medicine Hat.

During the Grey Cup, westerners will wear large white Stetson hats. Wealthy westerners will wear boots that Gene Autry wouldn't be caught dead wearing. Easterners will wear anything that tickles their fancies and, being easterners in the west, will also feature an air of smug complacency.

Wives, temporarily freed as if by some special licence from the burden of being wives, will flap their eyelashes at eligible and ineligible males. Husbands will do likewise with eligible and ineligible females in thousands of hotel-room parties where nobody needs an invitation and everybody needs a drink.

Black eyes will be worn along with split lips as badges of honor. Wads of money will change hands, exchanged by those who knew that they had a sure thing—that this was the year for the west to win or this was the year that the east couldn't lose.



Although not strictly necessary, it helps when teams can score. In 1955 Edmonton walloped Montreal 34-19.

You don't have to know a thing about football to get Canada's annual Fall madness—Grey Cup fever. Even if to you a "safety touch" means borrowing from your friends, nobody will care.

Exuberant Edmonton Eskimo supporters festooned downtown Vancouver after cheering team to win.

If Vancouver law enforcement officers adopt the same routine they followed the last time the city was honored with this civilized riot in 1955, the doors of the major hotels should be barricaded by midnight. Pictures will be taken down from walls, chandeliers put in safe storage. If the Hotel Vancouver emerges as fortunately as it did in 1955, only about $500 damage will have been done.

Outside, the streets will be littered with ticker tape, a memento of the previous day's Grey Cup parade which should be viewed by about 200,000. In the jails there may be a few black-jacketed hoodlums who have crawled out of the woodwork looking for trouble.

Windows will be broken, parking meters smashed, decorations stolen, women chased, toes trod and shins barked.

It all comes under the heading of good clean fun.

There are also some benefits. Vancouver wished this year's Grey Cup game as part of its Centennial Celebration. The city will be jammed with loaded fans, financially and otherwise. No adequate estimate can be placed on the amount of money which will be spent with Vancouver merchants, in Vancouver eateries or lifted by those Vancouver pickpockets who were wise enough to practise while working in confined quarters.

Scalpers who were shrewd enough to lay in a good supply of tickets which, if obtainable, sold for $10 will vend them to equally shrewd out-of-towners at the bargain price of $100 a pair.

The game itself will have been attended by a good number of people who know something about football plus a generous number who believe that a safety touch is when you borrow money from a friend.

Chances are, if the pattern of previous years is followed, they will see a crashingly bad example of how Canadian football should be played. But they will come away convinced that they have just seen a classic. Nobody wants to admit that he went to all this trouble to see

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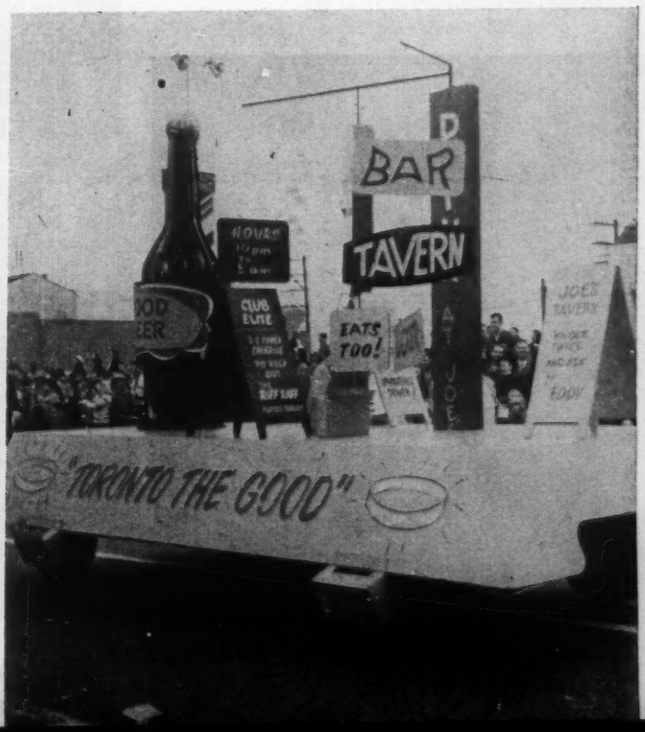
Vancouver's Chinese community parades for its hero Normie Kwong, the Eskimos' famous "China Clipper".



Grey Cup parade is weekend feature. In 1955, Toronto Junior Board of Trade floats lampooned own hometown.

JAMAICA:

Playground in the Sun

by Morton Yarmon

Yachting is a major sporting activity in the coastal resort areas.

GEARED FOR ITS BIGGEST winter season yet, the Caribbean holiday island of Jamaica has everything to offer its visitors. Its perfect climate, varied scenery, cool mountains, splendid white-sand beaches, and delightful hotels — all contribute to the island's attractiveness.

High on the list of Jamaica's charms is the fact that it possesses five separate and distinct resort areas. These are Montego Bay on the northwest coast, Ocho Rios in the mid-north coast, Port Antonio at the northeast, Kingston on the southeast coast, and Mandeville in the hills of the island's central area.

Montego Bay, playground of the International Set, is the island's northside "capital." Famed the world over for its fashionable Doctor's Cave beach, it is known as the "Riviera of the Caribbean." Here come, in the winter season, the wealthy and the famous, the titled and the celebrated, for their annual High Society session with the sun.

Ocho Rios, more recently developed as a resort area, has quickly risen to prominence as one of the island's leading tourist playgrounds. Its beautiful

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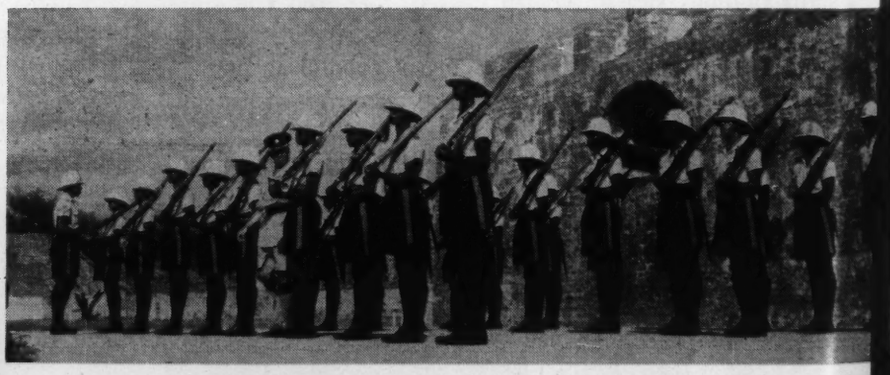
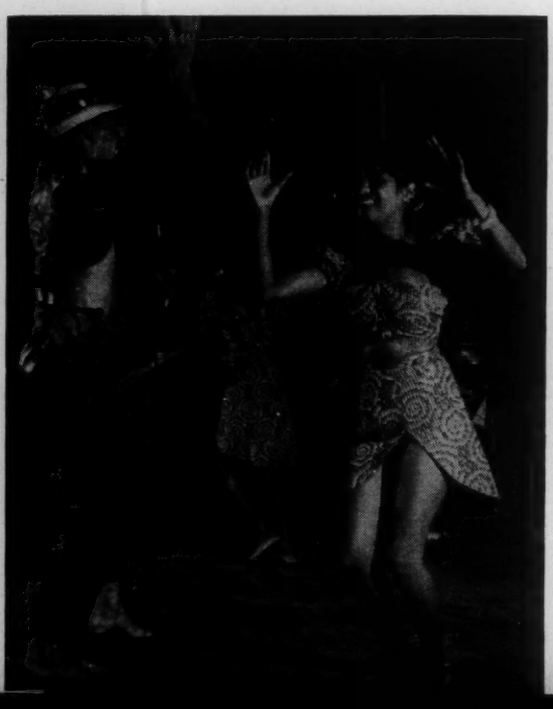


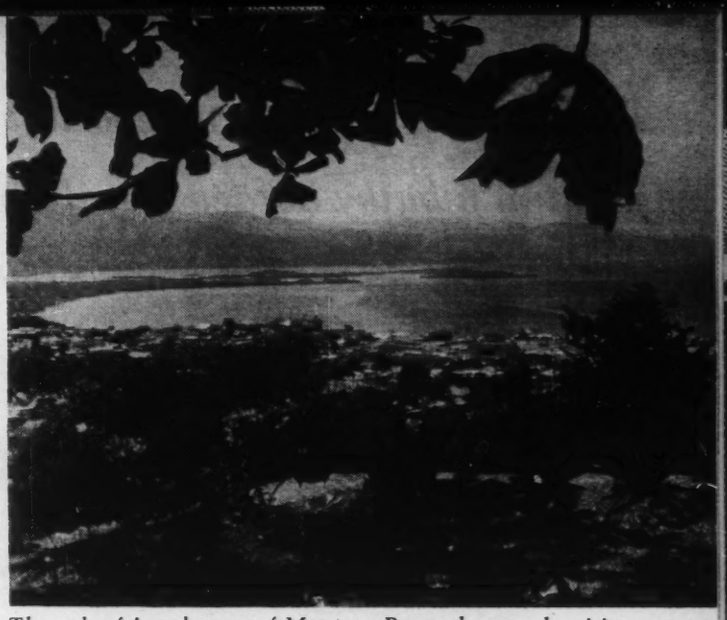
Men of the Jamaica constabulary revive military tradition as they parade in historic Port Royal.



Holidayers, here trying their luck at spear-fishing, are rewarded with exciting sport, and plenty of thrills.

Native dancers, exotic costumes and tantalizing music enliven floor-shows at leading island nightclubs and hotels in Kingston.

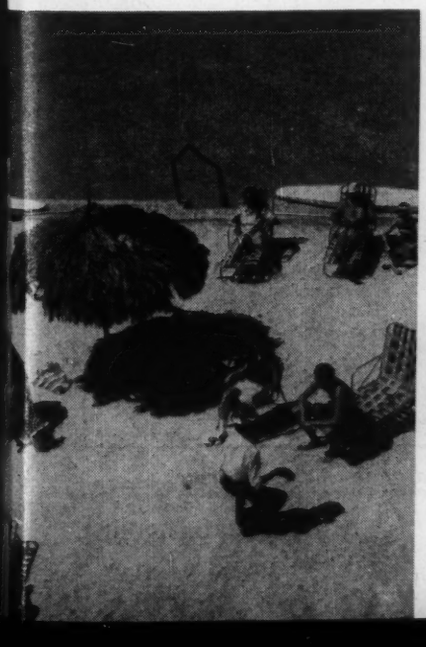
Typical of the island's peaceful charm is the hill resort of Mandeville with its gracious courthouse and wide lawns.



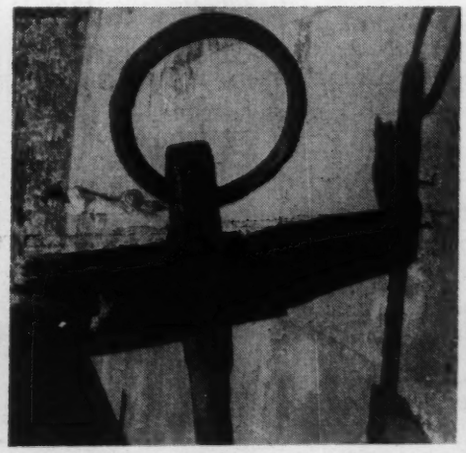
The palm-fringed coast of Montego Bay welcomes the visitor with white-sand beaches and luxurious holiday hotels.

Ships and the sea form a fascinating part of Jamaica's history. Water craft of all descriptions use Kingston Harbor, one of world's finest.

Dining on a tree-grown terrace is but one of the many luxuries to be enjoyed.



Perfect weather, a chair on the edge of the Caribbean, spell holiday contentment.



Old anchor at Port Royal recalls days when harbor was pirates' port-of-call.

Many fine gifts may be purchased free of duty charges in the island's modern shops.

Passed over by Ottawa reporters, one key point in a bulky Borden Royal Commission report cost investors some $150 million.

Borden, Brass and Bewilderment: The Air Needs Clearing Now

by R. M. Baiden

"The Commission is therefore of the view that the best basis of regulation to be followed with respect to pipeline companies . . . is that method . . . which ensures a fair rate of return on the shareholders' equity and does not permit the leverage to which we have referred."

ONE SENTENCE in the 150-page legal-sounding report of the Borden Royal Commission on Energy: one sentence, ignored by the press for three critical days, that cost the stockholders in Canada's gas and pipeline companies an estimated $150 million.

How could it happen? How could a public document, publicly released, wipe out as much as 25 per cent of the value of Canada's major pipeline companies without the majority of shareholders having the least inkling of why it was happening?

Saturdays are normally quiet days in the city rooms of metropolitan newspapers. By mid-morning routine items and coverage have been attended to. At this time of year, the biggest story is the local football game.

But Saturday Oct. 25 was different in Ottawa. A sensational explosion demolished a large downtown government building and ravaged most of a city block. Newspaper reporters rushed to get the latest coverage before their papers locked up. In addition, there was an important football game.

It was against this background that fewer than a dozen Press Gallery reporters appeared at 11 a.m. to receive copies of the Borden report. What they received stunned them: a hefty, 40,000-word document with no summary, no press briefing, no embargo to give them time to study before writing, no member of the seven-man Commission available for questioning. Prime Minister Diefenbaker was there, but his few generalized comments could be of little help to reporters who had yet to read the report.

The results were predictable. Wire service reporters knew that few dailies outside the larger cities could take much more than a bulletin—if that—after 11 a.m. on a Saturday. Correspondents for the big dailies knew that the Ottawa explosion would hold front pages in early issues, to be displaced only by football in the later issues. The important thing to do was get out a story quickly covering the highlights of the report.

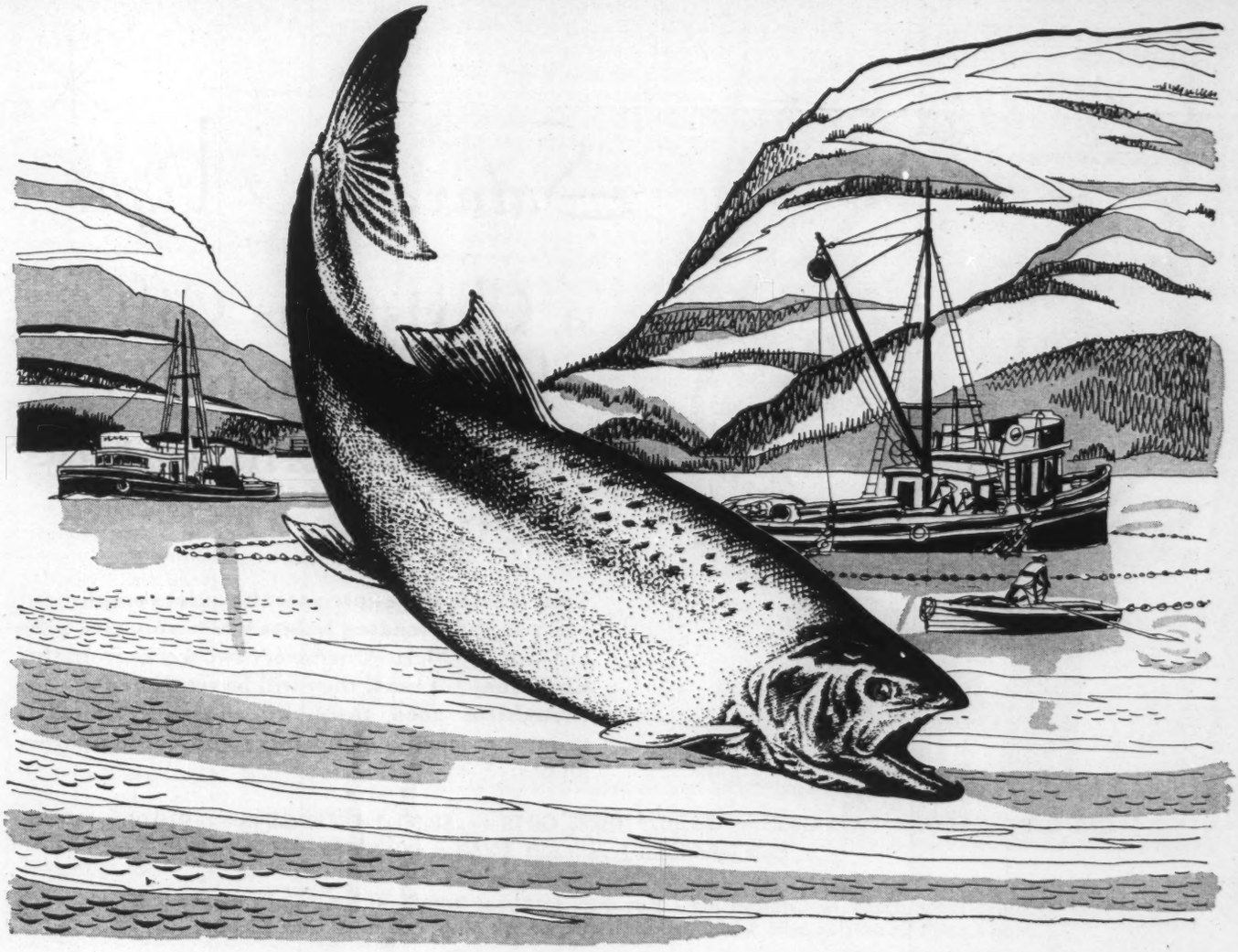
But how do you tell what the highlights of a story are? First, if you're a good all-round reporter specializing in politics—a member of the Press Gallery—you look for items with a political angle, national interests, policy changes. This, the reporters found: Recommendations that natural gas be exported but that immediate

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

GAS, PIPELINE STOCKS HOW HARD THEY FELL

COMPANY	PERCENTAGE DROP IN MARKET PRICE
Alberta Gas Trunk	20
Britalta	10
Canadian Delhi	14
Consumers Gas	8
Home Oil B	9
Interprovincial PL	17
Lakeland Nat. Gas	8
N. Ont. Nat. Gas	18
Pacific Petroleums	7
Permo	15
Pembina	17
Provo	12
Que. Nat. Gas	8
Trans-Canada PL	26
Trans Mountain	15
United Oils	13

Showing percentage drop in leading securities.



Prosperity through foresight . . .

The fisheries have played a major role in the development of British Columbia. Important in furthering the progress of this province during the *next* hundred years is wise planning for the conservation of the Pacific salmon and other fishes.

The Salmon itself is a multi-million dollar industry, a vital export. It provides both food and sport, a living symbol of this Province.

The very plentitude of the Salmon often makes people take this magnificent fish for granted. But when streams become polluted or obstructed the fish die and fail to reach the spawning grounds, large salmon runs disappear—witness what happened to the sockeye salmon runs of the Fraser River, now happily restored.

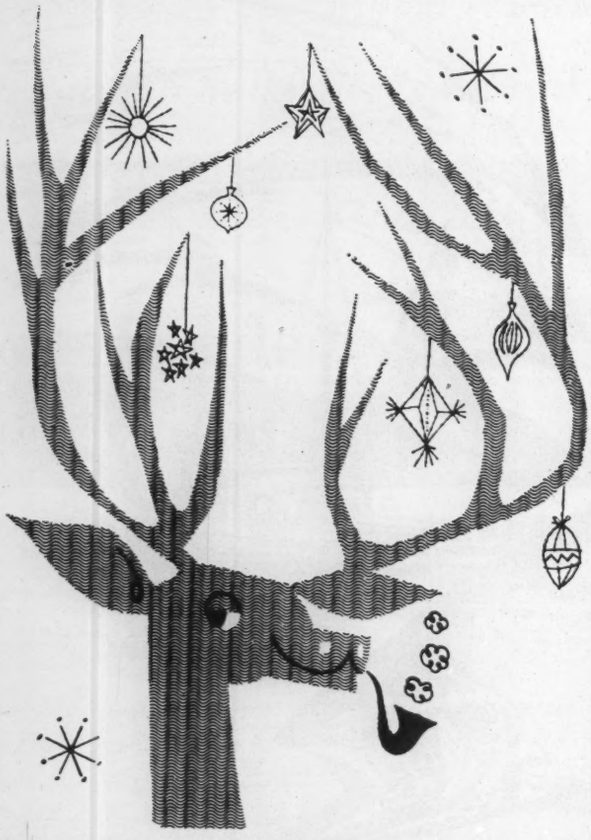
Conservation is everybody's business. It should be the concern of people in high and low places, in industry, among fishing fleets and sportsmen, just as it is the concern of the Department of Fisheries of the Government of Canada. This is the surest way to assure plenty of salmon in the next century.

For interesting information about the salmon and other B.C. species write to the Department for free copies of "Fisheries Fact Sheets."

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

OTTAWA, CANADA

HON. J. ANGUS MACLEAN, M.P., MINISTER — GEORGE R. CLARK, DEPUTY MINISTER



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City ..... *Prov.* .....

☐ *Please enter my own subscription*

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	PROV.

Borden

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

export by Trans-Canada Pipe Lines at Emerson, Man., not be permitted; that a national energy board be set up to control export, import and movement across the provincial boundaries; that the government was not bound by earlier promises to Trans-Canada.

What you miss, is an apparently inconsequential item on page two of chapter two: The item that ties pipeline earnings to equity returns. It would be unreasonable, perhaps, to expect a general reporter to grasp the significance of that proposal.

Here a critical factor came into play. The one correspondent who would have been expected to grasp the point—the reporter for Dow Jones financial news service—was away on holidays. For coverage, Dow Jones relied on The Canadian Press, the national news-gathering co-operative. The CP staffer on the job, unable to reach any of the Commission, or Diefenbaker, or government experts, could rely only on his own judgment of what was important. In the 5,000 words of copy CP cleared on the Borden report for Monday's papers, the vital recommendation was lost.

Other reporters were in a similar predicament. Diefenbaker, after a brief appearance when the report was distributed, took the train later in the day for Saskatchewan. He spoke in Regina Monday, came back to Ottawa that night, held a Cabinet meeting Tuesday morning, then left at noon on his world tour. There was no time to discuss the report.

But if the reporters missed the significance of that one point, there were others who did not. Copies of the report were snapped up as if they were books banned in Boston. These copies were rushed to Toronto and Montreal Saturday where analysts and lawyers worked late dissecting and analyzing. When they finished, cables and telegrams started flowing to all parts of the world.

To investors important enough to warrant a special consideration from their investment houses, a single message emerged from the traditionally long-winded verbiage of investment analysis.

It was: Sell Canadian pipe-line stocks.

These were stocks that had been the darlings of the financial world since C. D. Howe pushed through the Trans-Canada Pipe-Line deal. Everybody was making money in Canadian "gassers", as the gas pipe-lines and utilities were affectionately called.

What had the experts seen that the reporters had missed? They had seen the significance of the phrase "a fair rate of return on the shareholders' equity". To them, this spelled the end of Canadian gassers as speculative attractions and, equally important, raised questions about what Canada would do about her pipelines. Would this, for example, be the first step toward nationalization as Diefenbaker had earlier advocated? In any event, with the probability that the speculative "kicker" of leverage would be killed and long-term uncertainty ahead, it would be better to get clients out.

Briefly, this was their thinking: Rates that gas companies can charge currently are set to produce a return of about seven per cent on the company's total investment, or assets employed. Under this system, the shareholder's return can vary inversely with the proportion of equity capital employed by the company. This ability to increase returns by employing a high proportion of debt capital is called leverage. The "fulcrum" in the leverage is the difference between the rate of return on the total investment and the cost of the borrowed money.

If, then, the government were to accept the Commission's recommendation and switch its rate setting policy from "total investment" to "shareholders' equity", it would mean that rates the company could charge would be established on the base of its equity capital, regardless of its debt capital. In short no more leverage.

The deluge hit Canadian stock markets at 10 a.m. Monday. It kept up through Wednesday. Within three days, some 20 listed stocks dropped about $150 million. Leading issues such as Trans-Canada dropped as much as 25 per cent.

For three days Canadian stockholders—those that don't rate the personalized service of a Clint Murchison or a "numbered" account in a Swiss bank—had no one to tell them what it was all about.

The gas industry itself was no help. Typical of its comment was this paragraph from a statement by the Canadian Petroleum Association.

"In our opinion it would be tragic if, because of the delays inherent in the recommendations of the Borden Commission interim report, western Canada finds itself seeking gas purchasers willing only to buy at giveaway prices in order that one of the nation's most productive industries may be kept from shrivelling, its job incomplete and its potential unrealized."

Nor were brokerage houses, which should have known, much help. Questioned during the critical three days by financial reporters unable to understand the sharp losses of pipeline stocks, many brokers querulously blamed fundamentally unimportant points in the report.

Thursday, the air began to clear. The *Financial Post*, a weekly, appeared with the first reasonable explanation for the market's drop and lengthy texts of the Commission's report. The Toronto *Star*, also on Thursday, outlined the significance of the "shareholders' equity" recommendation.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 51

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The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Diminishing Returns

THE DUST FROM the great quiz-controversy now seems to have cleared, leaving nothing but confusion behind it.

"Twenty-One" was withdrawn, we are told, because the public had lost faith in its integrity. This seems to indicate a fastidiousness that doesn't apply anywhere else in show-business. No one above the age of six, for instance, believes that the sufferings displayed in the public wrestling ring are real, or that the outcome is anything more than a pre-arrangement in which audience and contestants cheerfully concur. So why complain if the sweatings and contortions taking place in the isolation booth are rehearsed, or if the producer exercises a certain amount of control in the interest of entertainment?

Even if one accepts the point of view that the quiz shows were manipulated the situation remains obscure. It is possible to understand the point of view of the contestant who, having taken the cash and stepped aside, is naturally reluctant to let the credit go. He at least has something to gain by public complaint, if only some reflection of the fierce light that once beat on the isolation booth. The producer's position still remains inexplicable however. He has everything to lose by rigging his program and very little to gain.

Why for instance should he take the trouble to publicize a contestant and nurse him through the dull preliminaries, only to buy him out of the program just as he is beginning to attract public interest?

Jack Benny: Confidence.

Hal March: Heady charm.

Why, too, should he go to the extra pains of creating a synthetic prodigy when there appear to be any number of natural prodigies only too happy to place their phenomenal memories at the service of the sponsor?

Why, in fact, go to all the risks and worry of playing the game crooked when you can get the same or better results by playing it straight? Nothing I have read on the quiz probe seems to throw much light on these baffling points. On the whole it seems safe to assume that the falling off in Trendex rating reflects not so much public outrage at the goings on back stage as a growing apathy towards the performances out front.

Ever since its inauguration, the giant quiz show has had a sideshow rather than an educational value. "And now, the star of our show, Hal March!" the announcer cries on "The $64,000 Question"; and out strides Mr. March glittering in the latest synthetic fabric for men's wear. He is there to charm, cajole and encourage the contestants, to chuckle over youthful prodigies and flirt with elderly ones, but never under any circumstances to identify himself with them or their specialties. Instead he is firmly identified with the audience which should, ideally, have finished its education with grade school.

The Hal March approach seems to be that almost any field of literacy is a matter for wonder, excitement and wherever possible a good gag. He is there to raffle off odds and ends of erudition for

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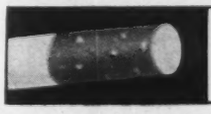

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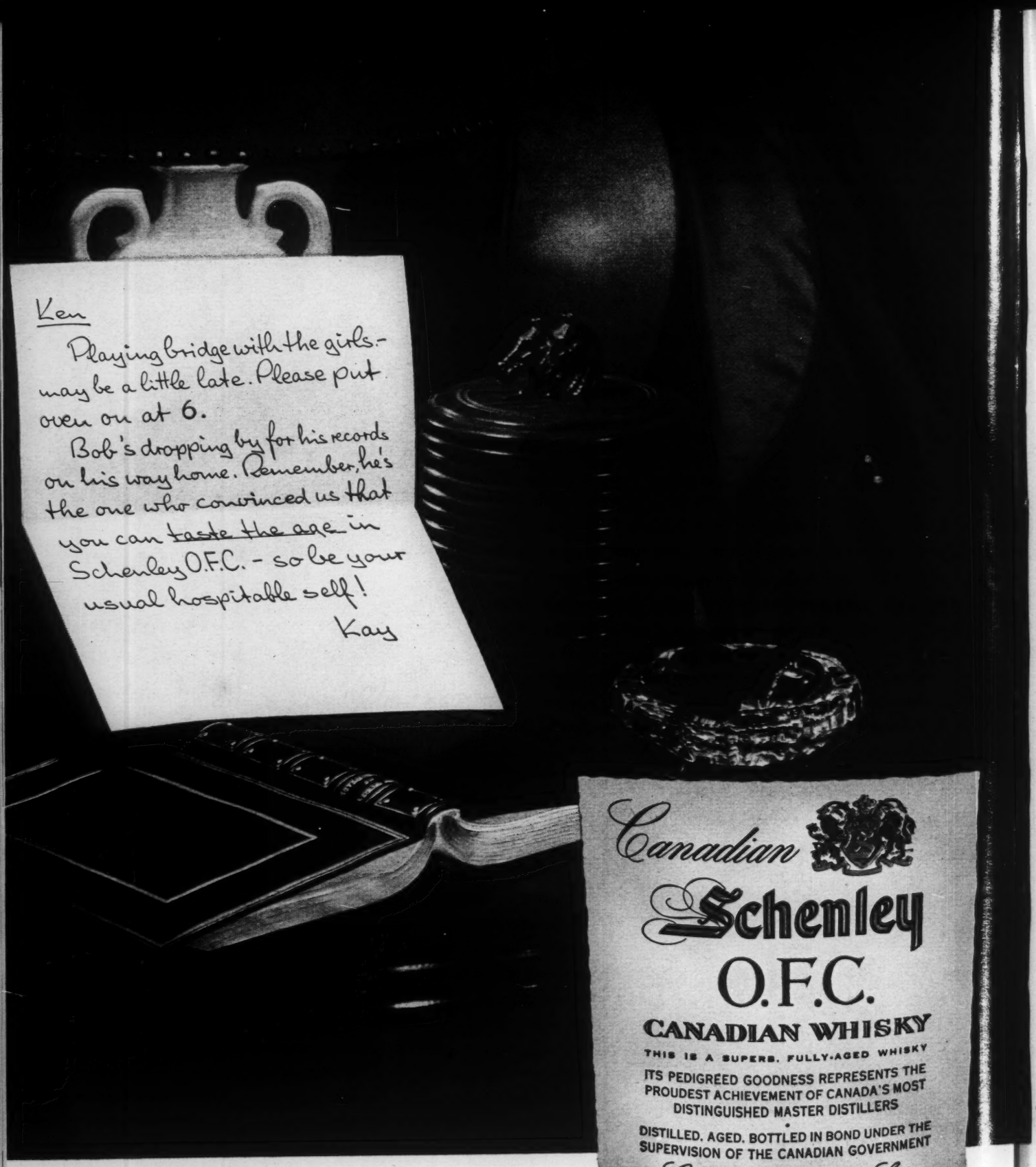
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the benefit of the prodigies and the entertainment of the public. Generally speaking this is the approach of all today's quiz-masters. Jack Benny merely substitutes unflagging confidence for the heady charm of Hal March, (before the demise of "Twenty-One" he was already at work on his next quiz-show "Concentration"), but neither of them ever forgets that it is his business to go over the contestants, rifling them of their odd bits of knowledge as expertly as a stage magician rifles volunteers of their handkerchiefs and wristwatches.

In the past this has been pleasurable for everybody. The experts were supported by pride in the display and the audience drew a compensatory satisfaction from its own normality. (The question most frequently put to Miss Elfrida Nordhoff of "Twenty-One" was whether men were interested in a girl of such formidable mental powers. "Any men I am interested in are," Miss Nordhoff said smartly, putting them back in their place.)

One of the earliest and best of the quiz-shows was radio's "Information Please." Its conductor, Clifton Fadiman, was urbane where today's quiz-masters are unctious and he was a chairman rather than an Emcee, showing equal respect for audience and participants. But the weakness of "Information Please" was the fundamental weakness of all quiz-shows. It made special knowledge a gimmick for entertainment and the public is bound to weary of a gimmick however artfully presented, if presented too often.

Long before the recent quiz-show exposures there were tremors on the Trendex indicator ominous enough to suggest that the giant quiz show was on its way out. The public was tired of the weekly bird-shot discharge of facts and figures, it was even beginning to be bored by the exchange of giant-size cheques and booby-prize Cadillacs. At the time of writing "64,000 Question" still has the support of its sponsors, but its future looks precarious. It is possible to survive a quiz-show probe, but you can't beat the inflexible law of diminishing returns.

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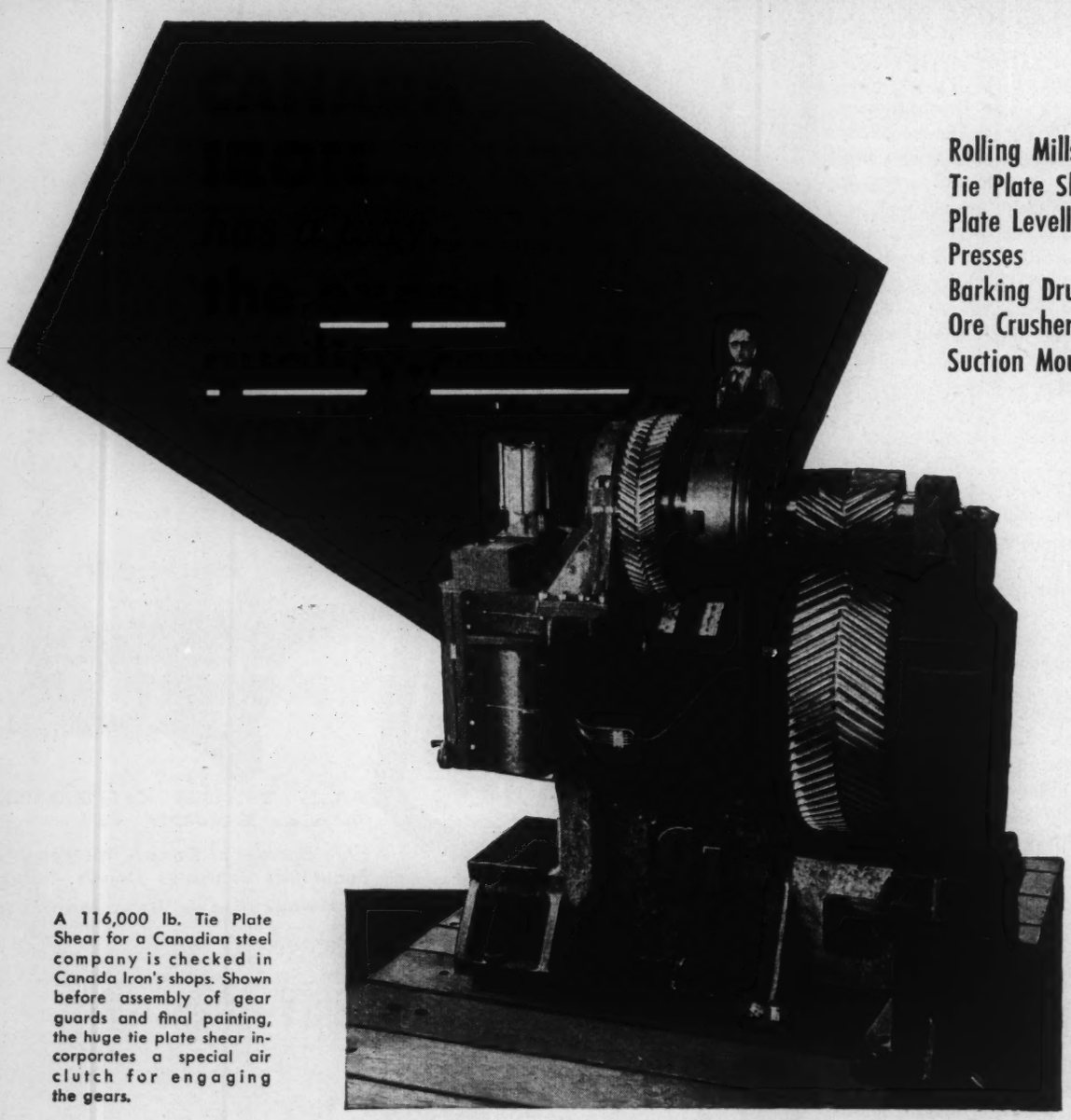

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London Letter

by Beverley Nichols

Money Running Around

ON THE DAY AFTER the fabulous sale of modern paintings at Sotheby's, the famous Bond Street auction rooms, when seven pictures fetched the record sum of £781,000, I found myself sitting next to Somerset Maugham at luncheon. He told me the story of Degas. It seems that when Degas was old, and by no means rich, he had a fancy to attend a sale where some of his own work was on offer. He stood at the back, leaning on a stick, and heard one of his paintings soar to a figure that was more than the total of his life's earnings. A friend turned to him and asked him how he felt about it. "I feel," growled the old gentleman, "like a racehorse that has just won the Grand Prix."

"The whole thing is madness," said Maugham. Then, he added with a twinkle: "But perhaps, as the owner of some pictures that are somewhat better than those that were sold last night, perhaps I should not complain."

The whole thing, of course, *is* madness. There was a feeling of hysteria at Sotheby's. "Everybody who is anybody" was there . . . Lady Churchill, shaking her head in bewilderment at the prices, Margot Fonteyn standing on tipetoe, open-mouthed. The heat was stifling, the glitter of diamonds made one's eyes ache; and there was so much silver mink that it would have stretched to Piccadilly. The most poignant moment came when, in a tense silence, £132,000 was bid for a little painting by Van Gogh. Van Gogh, whose stomach so often ached with hunger, who had to humiliate himself, time and again, to "borrow" a glass of coarse red wine! To me there was something rather sickening about the whole business, and as I walked home down Bond Street—which, in spite of the reputed cleaning-up, is still buzzing with prostitutes—I felt profoundly depressed.

There is certainly a lot of money running around London . . . a startling change from last year. The old city sometimes reminds me of a rich, temperamental old lady, who suddenly decides that she is broke, and cuts the cook's wages and then —after a glass of champagne, remembers that she has considerable assets, and stages a party at Claridges. The most solid evidence of prosperity is afforded by the Motor Show at Earl's Court, which was opened by Mr. R. A. Butler, the Home Secretary. More than any other item in our economy the automobile industry is responsible for our comparatively happy financial position. By the end of the year Britain will have built just over a million cars—an all time record. And these cars will have brought in over £500 million in foreign currency.

Among the crowd at the Show I saw Mr. Ford wandering about with a notebook looking, I thought, somewhat depressed—which again is hardly surprising in view of Ford motors' recent gigantic losses. There is nothing very sensational to report in the new cars—a little streamlining, a few more luxuries. The most important thing about them is that they show no sign of getting any bigger—indeed, several models are a few inches shorter. This is good news to those of us whose lives are bedevilled by the ever growing traffic problem. Ironically enough, the great majority of us had to *walk* to the Show . . . there was a traffic jam all round Earl's Court for over a mile.

Talking of traffic, the new parking meters seem to be a success, if you can find one unoccupied. They are inoffensive little objects, painted silver, about five feet high, and they are particularly in evidence in the Mayfair district. You pay sixpence for an hour, and a shilling for two hours, which gives you time for luncheon. After that the fee rises sharply to ten shillings. If you stay longer than four hours you get a ticket.

Although London is getting more American every day, there are still places where the past, thank God, is venerated, and there are still times when the voice of history is heard, like a ring of ancient bells. This was literally true when the old church of St. Clement Danes in the Strand was reconsecrated in the presence of the Queen and Prince Philip. The climax of the service came when the Queen pressed a switch which set in motion the electrically operated bells, and the old nursery tune "Oranges and Lemons" pealed out over the swirling traffic. You could hear them all the way up Fleet Street . . . indeed, you could hear them all over the country, for the service was relayed on television. If you come to London, please spare a moment to visit this most beautiful place of worship. It is a little poem in stone—Wren's masterpiece. In fact, here you can see Wren's in-

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Wedding album of Mr. and Mrs. John Thorpe, whose wedding [illegible] was held at the Prince Arthur House in Toronto.

Jack Marshall photo.

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tentions more purely than in any other building in London, for the restoration has been flawlessly accomplished and the grime of London has not yet dimmed the sparkling clarity of his designs.

In my last letter, written at the end of the bus strike, and the latest dock strike, and half a dozen other minor strikes, I observed that an uneasy peace was brooding over British industrial relations, and I expressed the pious hope that it would continue. It didn't, of course. Within a month, the vast organization of BOAC was at a standstill and the Comets were grounded. If you were to ask the man-in-the-street—which includes myself—what the strike was about he would have been totally unable to tell you.

Nobody seems to know what these strikes are about. In Britain, which has always been mercifully free of McCarthyism, it is fashionable to poo-poo the influence of the Communists. "After all", it is said "there are only 20,000 Communists in the country; the *Daily Worker* is broke; what could they do?" Plenty. The Amalgamated Union of Engineers, which could bring the country to its knees in a matter of hours, is still dominated by the Communists, and even as I write the news is published of a secret "trial" by local Communist leaders in Sheffield in which a steel fitter was brusquely ordered to stop working overtime. The trial was completely illegal and was held without the knowledge of the local President, a socialist.

Nor is the A.E.U. the only Union where the reds are entrenched. The shipping industry has more than its fair share of them, which is one of the reasons why the work at British shipyards is still hampered by restrictive practices which might have been taken from the pages of Alice-in-Wonderland. Did you know, for example, that it takes men from no less than seven separate trades to fit a porthole? And that hundreds of men have

Princess Margaret: Faulty PR?

been thrown out of work for months over the simple question of who should bore the holes in wood lined with metal? It is hardly surprising that Britain today is selling fewer ships abroad than at any time since the war, and that a record number of British shipowners are ordering vessels from foreign yards.

On the first night of the most important artistic event of the season—the new three-act ballet "Ondine" at Covent Garden, which presents Margot Fonteyn at the glittering peak of her career—there was also a Danny Kaye first night in Leicester Square. The Queen, not surprisingly, chose to the attend the latter; she is not very interested in ballet. Considering the number of uninteresting things she is obliged to do in the course of her duties, nobody could blame her for seizing the opportunity to have a little fun. But it would appease the intelligentsia if at some time in the future she could bring herself to grace the Royal Box of this most beautiful theatre, and bestow her patronage on another queen . . . for Miss Fonteyn, in the ballet, puts herself among the immortals. In spite of the music, which is drab and derivative, and in spite of a curiously old-fashioned decor, she creates a character of infinite pathos and intensity, and her dancing is of a technical brilliance that matches up to Pavlova. And she is in her fortieth year!

Yes, the Queen should certainly go to see her. And so should Princess Margaret. Those of us who believe the British monarchy to be among the most important institutions in the modern world are increasingly distressed by the total ineptitude of the royal advisers. If the Princess can go to second-rate revues the publicity men at the Palace should tell her, with the utmost tact, that these diversions should be interlarded with something more worthy. She is too valuable a person to have her image even faintly tarnished by faulty public relations.

Certain British newspapers — maybe you can guess one of them—are doing their best to delve a little deeper into the gutter than Hollywood's "Confidential". It is all a sign of the times. Frank Sinatra, who appears to be ensnared by the charms of a not very important woman called Lady Beatty, has been shadowed by snooping reporters and photographers until the poor man must be quite distraught. The British public is regaled by a time-table of his activities . . . when he called for Lady B, when he quarrelled with her behind a potted palm at the Ritz, when he saw her home, and when he finally bade her goodnight on the steps. The last time I read was 12.20 a.m. Does it really matter? Maybe it does. Even in the Atomic Age, and in spite of the *Daily Express*, love, it seems, will find a way.

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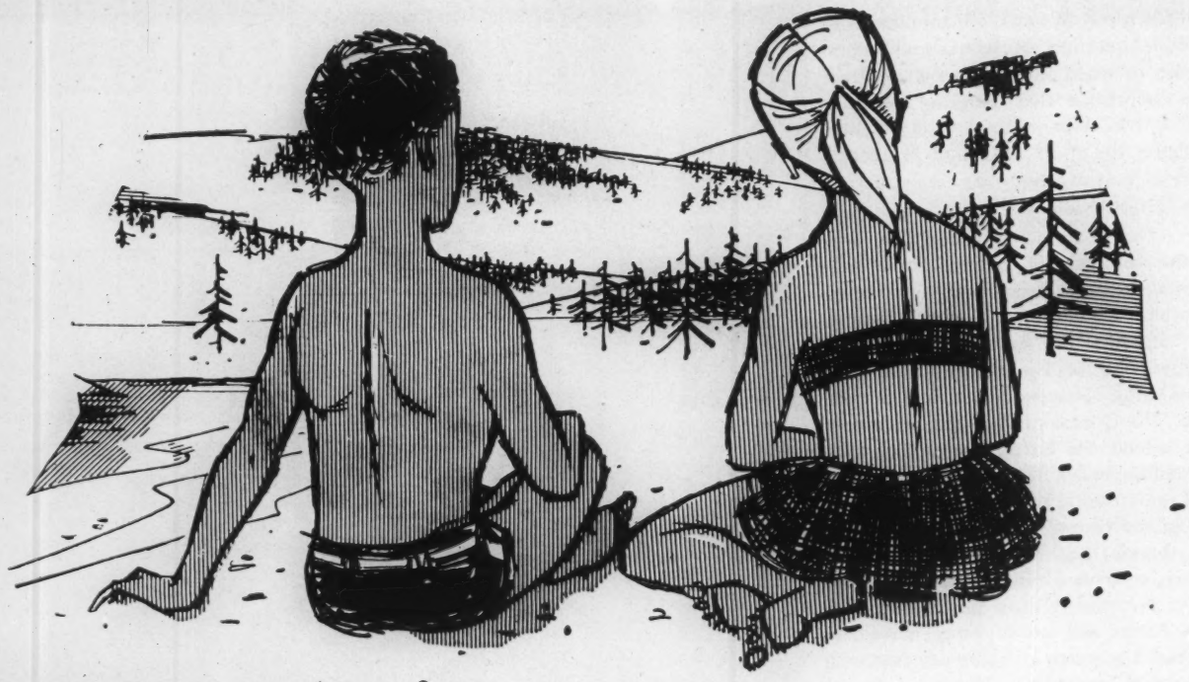

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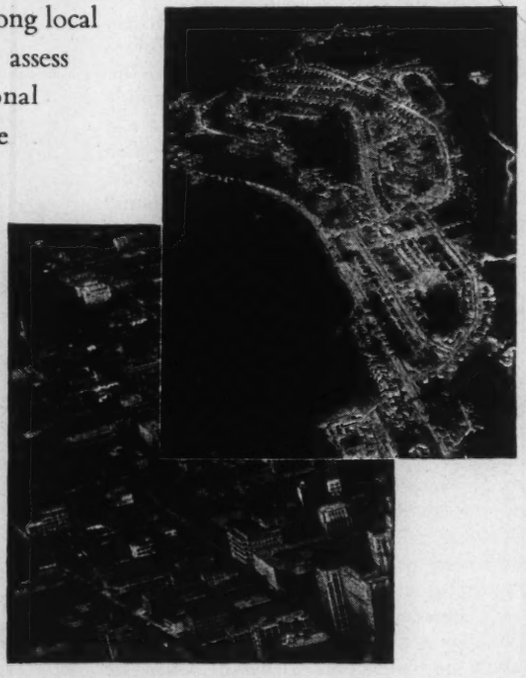
The Community Planning Branch also participates in the planning and designing of new townsites for large development projects — such as Elliot Lake, Manitouwadge and Bicroft — carved out of Ontario's northern wilderness!

The Community Planning Branch is only one of the Department's functions . . . others are concerned with Housing, Trade and Industry, Conservation and Civil Defence—all helping Ontario plan today for a greater tomorrow.



Rural or urban, only by planning today can we assure that our communities will be desirable places in which to live. Above, the new townsite of Elliot Lake, with population expected to grow to 30,000; below, a downtown section of the overflowing Metro Toronto area with its population of 1¾-million.

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Records

by William Krehm

Kodaly: Sonata for solo Violoncello, Opus 8. **Dohnanyi:** Cello Concerto, Opus 12. Janos Starker with Philharmonia under Walter Susskind. *Angel 35627.*

THE CELLO has a supreme gift for declamation.

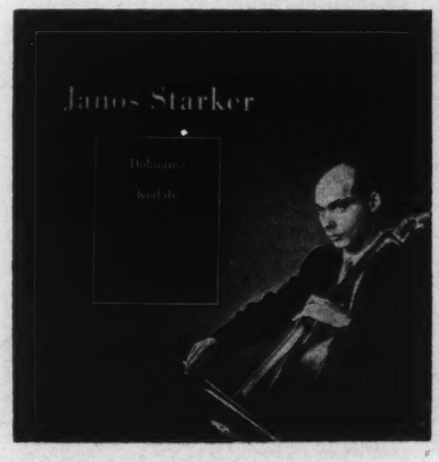
I feel certain that the Biblical kings and prophets were basses rather than tenors, and the cello—as Block proved in his *Schelomo*—continues the line. It has the pitch and *timbre* for getting at the footings of truth, and there is a shattering conviction about its splayed chords. That is why it shows up so much better than the violin in unaccompanied works.

Kodaly, a cellist himself, makes the most of the declamatory genius of his instrument. He avoids all the clichés of cello writing, and draws from it unsuspected powers. Under his touch it becomes in turn gypsy and togaed seer; it broods like a lonely poet and warbles like a skyful of songbirds. Starker, who wears the mantle of Casals as casually as others might a sweat-shirt, turns in an incredible performance.

The Dohnanyi opus is in the orthodox Brahmsian tradition, as soft, sweet and predictable as any boarding-house dessert. One of the records of the year. Sound excellent.

Arnold Schoenberg: Variations for Orchestra, Opus 31. Serenade for Baritone and Septet, Opus 24. Four Pieces, Opus 27. Canon: The Parting of the Ways, Opus 28, No. 1. Robert Craft, conductor. *Columbia ML 5244.*

In this age when we are seriously considering space travel, it is preposterous that so little Schoenberg should be heard.



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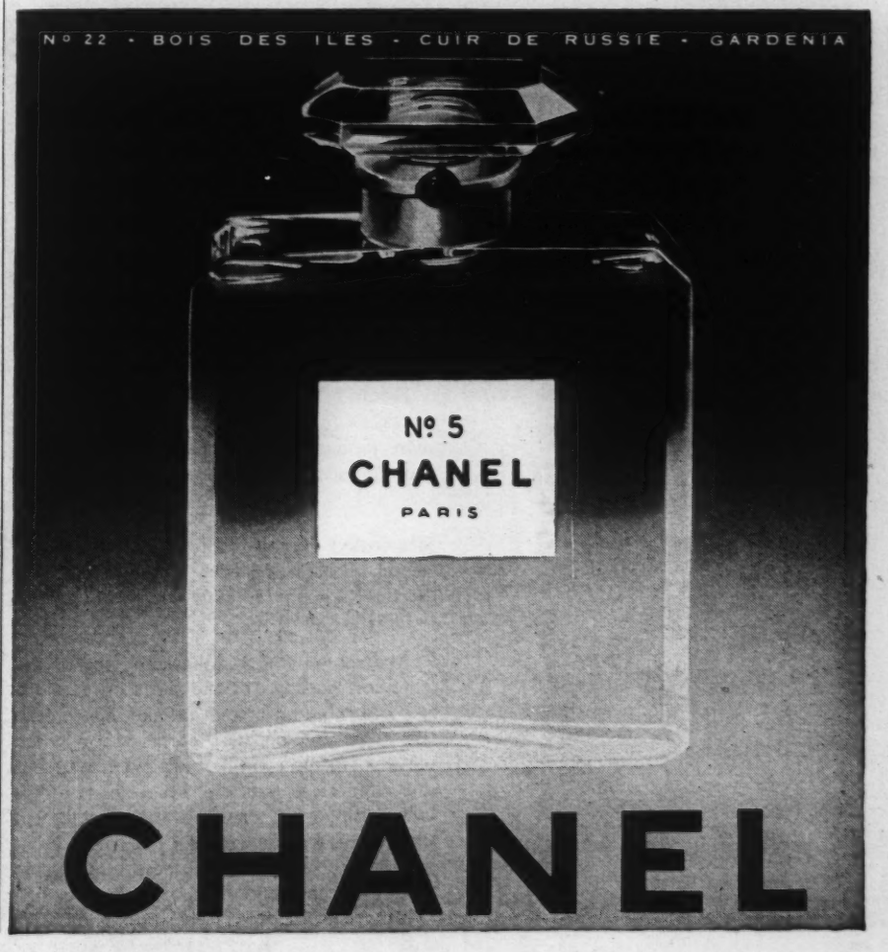

For musically it is the nearest possible thing to a visit to the moon.

The works on this disc are from Schoenberg's middle period and they have a remarkable dryness of texture (mandolines are used to help create this) that stands in sharp contrast with the overladen purple of *Transfigured Night* and hysterical expressionism of much later Schoenberg. It is forbidden rather than forbidding music. Live with it for a while, and you will find yourself whistling snatches of it. Though I would advise you to keep a tight grip on your denture when you do. Performance good. Recording good.

Prokofiev: Classical Symphony, **Weinberger:** Schwanda — Polka and Fugue. **Bizet:** Symphony in C Major. The Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. *Columbia ML 5289.*

Often you wonder what rhyme or reason have brought together the works on a given disc, but in this case the answer is delightfully clear. All three works have about them a rare freshness of youth. The gracefully tilted nose-thumbing postures of the Prokofiev, the rollicking tongue-in-cheek of the Weinberger, and the limpid melodic charms of the 17-year-old Bizet are stuff to warm our winters, and to quicken the marrow of aging bones. Ormandy turns in readings of great verve and uncanny technical perfection. Sound good.

Brahms: Concerto No. 1 in D Minor for piano and orchestra. Leon Fleisher and the Cleveland Orchestra under George Szell. *Epic LC 3484.*

Fleischer and Szell capture the massive power and swaying song of the first Brahms with great artistry. The sound of the disc does not match the performance.

Brahms: Magelone Songs. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, baritone, Joerg Demus. *Decca DL-9401.*

The Magelone song cycle, one of Brahms great neglected masterpieces, is based on a 12th century knightly romance retold by the German poet Ludwig Tieck. There is at first encounter something incongruous about Brahms, so deeply rooted in the 19th century, going to work on a theme of medieval chivalry. And it is certainly not hard detecting his frock coat and bushy beard peeking through from behind halberd and buckler. But that only makes for some wonderful blendings of style. For though the rider is incorrigibly middle class and overweight, the hooves heard in the first number belong to a charger of the highest pedigree. And throughout the work there are delightfully imaginative allusions to the setting of the tale—for example imitations of lute and zither.

Fischer-Dieskau's performance is superb. Even where the quality of his voice leaves something to be desired his great interpretive gift more than redresses the balance. Sound good.

Handel-Harty: Water Music Suite. Music for the Royal Fireworks. London Symphony Orchestra under Antal Dorati. *Mercury MG50158.*

Dorati's Fireworks I feel are a bit too excessive in power and thrust, truer to our own jet-age than to Handel's style and day. Sound fair.

Stravinsky: Firebird Suite, Chant du Rossignol. Lorin Maazel conducting The Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra. *Decca DL9978.*

Maazel, a young American still in his twenties, has two of the birds on Stravinsky's burning bush well in hand. The works are from the master's early period when he was still pouring flaming pigments from the orchestral pots. In Maazel's readings not a single of the Firebird's irridescent tail-feathers is ruffled, and the tricky cross rhythms of Stravinsky's special Mandarin idiom in the *Nightingale* come through with great lucidity. Recording good.

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Books for Children

by Robertson Davies

From "World of Medicine".

Science for the Young

There is an unusually large choice being offered this year and the following may indicate the chief categories from which good selection can be made.

HAVING BEEN ASKED to pay particular attention to Young Canada's Book Week (which I am very happy to do) I find myself embarrassed by the great number of excellent books which demand attention. They have been coming in large packages, and where all are good, selection becomes almost impossible. It is woefully insufficient, but the best I can do is to say that there is an unusually large choice of good books for children being offered by the publishers this autumn, and that the following books indicate the chief categories from which choice may be made.

Surely there have never been so many good books about science as this year. We can begin with Munro Leaf's wonderful *Science Can Be Fun* (Longmans, Green $3.25) and *How Does A Garden Grow* (Smithers and Bonellie $3.) which are for children from seven to ten, and then move on to *Paper, Ink and Roller* (Saunders $4.) which is an introduction to print-making for young artists, and in my opinion a first-rate hobby-book. Beginning astronomers can be set to work with *Andy's Wonderful Telescope* (Saunders $3.25) though its possessor will want a telescope, too, and probably ought to be given a simple one for Christmas.

Somewhat older and more serious children will be glad to have *The Tools of Science* (Longmans Green $3.50) which is about the machines with which we measure, weigh, listen, sift, break and mix things, and a fine piece of compression in its own right. Children of archaeological bent (and they are surprisingly numerous) will like *Digging Into Yesterday* (Longmans Green $3.50). And of course on the most popular scientific theme of all there is *All About Satellites and Space Ships* (Random House $2.50) which is admirably objective about Russian achievement, and to my unscientific mind seems to be full of detailed, astonishing information.

Five of these science books, for somewhat older young readers, are particularly handsome; I presume that they are directed at boys and girls between twelve and sixteen. First is *The Sea Around Us* (Musson $5.95) which is Rachel Carson's fine book somewhat abridged and superbly illustrated with photographs, colour plates, and maps. Next is *Exploring the Planets* (Doubleday $3.50) which is full of star-maps, charts and tables, for young astronomers more advanced than the group mentioned as audience for an earlier book. Third is *The World of Science* (Musson $5.95) which is lavishly illustrated and provides introductions to modern geology, astronomy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and engineering.

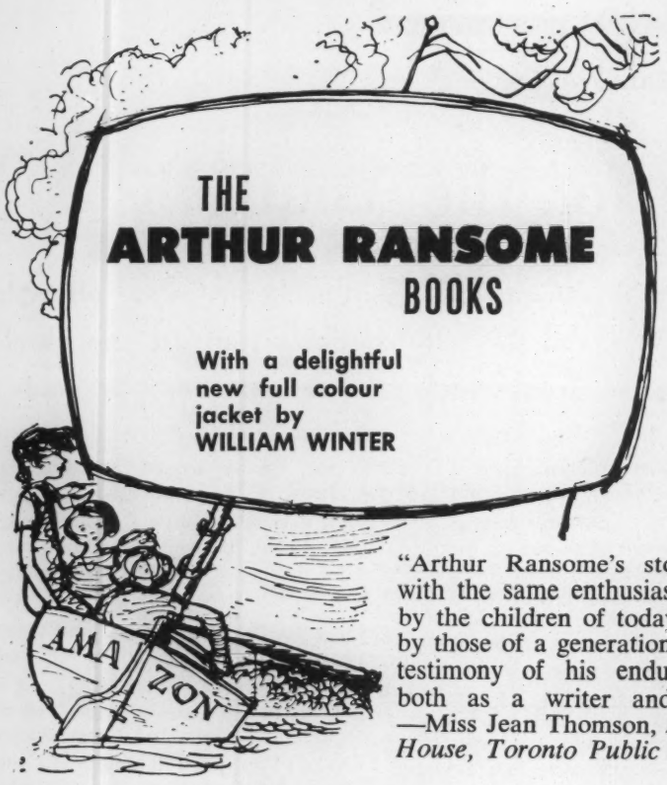
The last two in this group are, in my opinion, the finest of a remarkable lot. The are *The Wonderful World of Medicine* and *The Wonderful World of Food* (both Doubleday, both $3.95); the former is by Ritchie Calder, whose reputation as a scientific popularizer in the best sense is a great one, and the latter is by Sir John Boyd Orr, UN's first director of food, and a Nobel Prize winner. Not only is the text of these books admirable, but they are illustrated with so much imagination and artistic taste that the books are things of beauty, and in a class of children's books hitherto unknown to me.

In none of these five books is there any writing down to children or a hint of shoddiness in any respect. Russian scientific education for the young may be better than our own in the schools, but it is safe to say that they have no books of this sort. If we are not breeding up a generation of good scientists on this continent, it is not because the publishing trade has failed. Books for children, on this level, deserve the highest commendation.

Turning to the story-books which are more usual fare for the young we find a high level of achievement also, and I should like to say a particular good word for Macmillan's series called Great Stories of Canada. Two good additions to the sixteen already in print are *Revolt in the West* by Edward McCourt and *Knights of the Air* by John Norman Harris; the first is about the Riel Rebellion, and the second about Canadian air aces of the first World War (both $2). When I hear people who should know better moaning that we have no books for the young which beget a pride in Canada, I feel that I would like to bash them over the head with this series of eighteen, soon to grow to twenty-three. Here is a library of Canadian stories, written by some of our best authors, which will stand beside anything of its kind published in English anywhere. If your children do not know

From "Andy's Telescope".

FOR YOUNG CANADA BOOK WEEK . . .



"Arthur Ransome's stories are read with the same enthusiasm and delight by the children of today as they were by those of a generation ago, eloquent testimony of his enduring qualities, both as a writer and story-teller." —Miss Jean Thomson, *Boys and Girls House, Toronto Public Libraries.*

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it already, do not stint them any longer.

Another distinguished Canadian book for children is *The Golden Phoenix* (Oxford $3.) by Marius Barbeau, a group of French fairy tales re-told by a Canadian poet of distinction, Michael Hornyansky; it has been pleasantly produced. *German Hero-Sagas and Folk-Tales* (Oxford $3.) is a good standard collection in a familiar series. With this group also belongs *A Golden Land* (Longmans Green $5.) which is a large and beautiful compilation of stories, poems and songs; it belongs in that category of books which may be called corner-stones, for upon them a child's library may be built, and the child will recur to the big collection in this volume again and again.

The novel for young readers is a comparatively new thing, as opposed to the story-book or work of edification. Mary Chase, who wrote *Harvey* and *Mrs. McThing* provides a superior example in *Loretta Mason Potts* (Longmans Green $4.) which is a good mixture of reality and fantasy. Personally I preferred *The Fox in the Island* by Henri Bosco (Oxford $2.25) for in it the magic is stronger, and the descriptions of child life are truer and not so cosy; briefly, it is about the adventures of a small French boy with a fox which may be a ghost. Admirable too is *Warrior Scarlet* by Rosemary Sutcliff (Oxford $2.50) which is about the life of a boy in the Bronze Age; he is going to be initiated into the tribe, and must kill his first wolf without help; I wish there had been such books when I was a boy.

For girls, in the same general category, though very different in matter, is *Queen Victoria by* Ncel Streatfeild (Random House $2.25) which is an excellent biography for the young. Another book, historical in fact but given a fictional treatment, is *The Railroad Disappears* by Beatrice Steinman (Ambassador $3.95) which has the 'Underground railroad' of pre-Civil War days as its theme; the treacle is pretty thick in this one.

For the very small child there are, as always, a great many pretty books, and it is a pleasure to recommend *A Friend Is Someone Who Likes You* (Longmans Green $1.75) and *The Snowstorm* (Oxford $3.75) which is a beautiful Swiss picture-book. Also for the very small is *Ring O' Roses* (Ambassador $2.95) which is a book of rhymes of the kind they like, with splendid pictures. *The House That Jack Built* (Longmans Green $3.50) is a novelty, for it is in English and French and its woodcuts are of special merit. Which leaves only *The Plain Princes and the Lonely Prince* (Longmans Green $3.50) which did not appeal to me very greatly, because its prose style is not up to the level which children have a right to expect, when they are forming a taste in such things.

"Which leaves only . . ." can I have used such a stupid phrase? Which leaves

THE AMAZING POTENTIALITIES OF MEMORY

LITTLE thought when I arrived at my friend Borg's house that I was about to see something truly extraordinary, and to increase my mental powers tenfold.

He had asked me to come to Stockholm to lecture to the Swedes about Lister and other British scientists. On the evening of my arrival, after the champagne, our conversation turned naturally to the problems of public speaking and to the great labour imposed on us lecturers by the need to be word perfect in our lectures.

Borg then told me that his power of memory would probably amaze me—and I had known him, while we were studying law together in Paris to have the most deplorable memory!

So he went to the end of the dining room and asked me to write down a hundred three figure numbers,calling each one out in a clear voice. When I had filled the edge of an old newspaper with figures, *Borg repeated them to me in the order in which I had written them down and then in reverse order, that is beginning with the last number. He also allowed me to ask him the relative position of different numbers: for example, which was the 24th, the 72nd, and the 38th, and I noticed that he replied to all my questions at once and without effort, as if the figures which I had written on the paper had been also written in his brain.*

I was dumbfounded by such a feat and sought in vain for the trick which enabled him to achieve it. My friend then said: "The thing you have just seen and which seems so remarkable is, in fact, quite simple; everybody has a memory good enough to do the same, but few indeed can use this wonderful faculty."

He then revealed to me how I could achieve a similar feat of memory, and I at once mastered the secret—without mistakes and without effort—as you too will master it tomorrow.

But I did not stop at these amusing experiments. I applied the principles I had learned in my daily work. I could now remember, with unbelievable facility, the lectures I heard and those which I gave myself, the names of people I met—even if it was only once—as well as their addresses, and a thousand other details which were most useful to me. *Finally, I discovered after a while that not only had my memory improved, but that I had also acquired greater powers of concentration; a surer judgment—which is by no means surprising since the keenness of our intellect is primarily dependent on the number and variety of the things we remember.*

If you would like to share this experience and to possess those mental powers which are still our best chance of success in life, ask R. L. Borg to send you his interesting booklet *The Eternal Laws of Success*—he will send it free to anyone who wants to improve his memory. Here is the address: *R. L. Borg, c/o Aubanel Publishers, 14 Highfield Road, (Rathgar), Dublin, Ireland.*

Write now—while copies of this booklet are still available.

L. CONWAY.

a heap of children's books still unreviewed, and unless my colleagues can undertake them, I fear that they must remain so. For though my goodwill toward Young Canada's Book Week is powerful, there is a limit to what the adult male can take in this respect, and if I read another child's book I shall scream. So, while Reason still clings feverishly to her throne I shall return to the adult world, and quiet my nerves with a few chapters of *Doctor Zhivago.*

For Youngest Readers

BOOKS FOR SMALL CHILDREN are more attractive and unfortunately more expensive. Every child deserves a good Mother Goose book of his own, however, and a new edition of this favorite is *Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes* (Ryerson, $4.25). It contains all the old favorites, each with its charming and imaginative illustrations by Esmé Eve. It is a study book, rather heavy to hold, but the color is delightful and for a child's first book of rhymes, this would be a happy choice.

Field Folk (Ryerson, $1.75) is another book of verses by Brenda Macrow about Meadowsweet the cow, Floppety the rabbit, Scrabbly the rat and other creatures of the woods and pastures. The illustrations by Mary Brooks are in beautifully soft, luminous colors, but the verses are not in the great tradition of English rhymes.

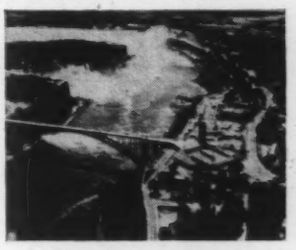
Chouchou is a French donkey who gets into trouble with the police. It is a good story which six-year-olds can read for themselves. Both the story and the amusing pictures are by Francoise.

Felice is a little stray cat who roams the alleys and squares of Venice and who finally gets a home and a new master. Both story and illustrations are by Mardia Brown. The story is well told but the illustrations are superb, catching the imaginative qualities of Felice's precarious existence and the unreality of Venice itself. Both *Chouchou* and *Felice* are from Saunders and cost $3.50 each.

Ricardo and the Puppets (Saunders, $2.95) is the story of a mouse who frequents the children's room of a public library in New York. He meddles with the puppets being made for a puppet show the children are having with almost disastrous results. The story and the delicate drawings that accompany it, both by Mary E. Little, will appeal particularly to young children who are library members. It is beautifully printed and bound in cloth that can be wiped clean.

For the young reader who is curious about the great creatures of the past ages, Dahlov Ipcar has written and illustrated *The Wonderful Egg* (Doubleday, $2.75). Some fifteen dinosaurs are described in simple language and vivid picture and the riddle of the wonderful egg is solved

Leading Gift Books



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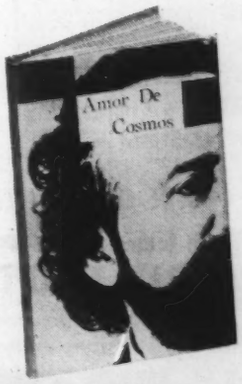

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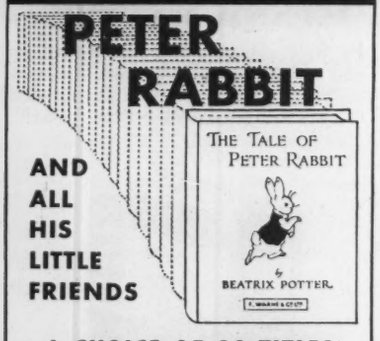

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at the end. There is a guide to pronunciation and a graphic table of comparative sizes.

The Magic Meadow is a story of Switzerland written and illustrated by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire (Doubleday, $3.50). It combines a re-telling of such old and well loved tales as William Tell with a picture of modern Switzerland, exporter of cheese and chocolates and importer of tourists. The d'Aulaires have lived in Switzerland and the text and illustrations have caught the delights of that beautiful country.

Tell Me About Christmas by Mary Alice Jones with illustrations by Marjorie Cooper (Thomas Allen, $2.75) is a book that tries to explain the *why* of Christmas to children in terms that they will understand. The aim is valuable, but the text is dull.

The adventures of Tintin by Hergé are continued in two books of cartoons, *King Ottokar's Sceptre,* and *The Crab with the Golden Fleece* (Ryerson $1.75 each). In the former, Tintin and his faithful dog, Snowy, along with the two comic detectives, Thompson and Thomson, travel to Syldavia and are involved in high adventure and intrigue. In the latter Tintin and his friends circumvent a gang of dope smugglers. These are a far cry from the cheap American cartoon books. Boys seven to nine will enjoy Tintin.

The devoted followers of Maggie Muggins will be pleased to know that Mary Grannan has brought out another in this series. This one, *Tee-Vee Tales,* is published by Thomas Allen at $1.50. F.A.R.

In Brief

Grenfell Of Labrador, by George H. Pumphrey—pp. 141, illustrations—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.25.*

SIR WILFRED GRENFELL'S story is an inspiring one and his spirit is still very much alive, perpetuated by the continuation of his medical missionary work in Labrador and in the International Grenfell Association which supports it. This well-written and illustrated account of his life is a companion volume to the biography of Dr. Schweitzer which has been a very popular item in school libraries for the yast three years.

Canadian Portraits: Famous Women, by Byrne Hope Sanders—pp. 142, index—*Clarke Irwin—$2.50.*

Miss Sanders has chosen to write about Emily Carr, Cora Hind, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen and Emily Murphy in this fourth volume in the series of Canadian famous characters, The life-stories are simply and interestingly described, but the poor illustrations will offend the artistically sensitive.

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For The Greater Glory, by Dorothy Henderson—pp. 188, illustrations—*Ryerson—$4.75.*

Mrs. Henderson's book gives biographical sketches of six humanitarians: Roland Hayes, Marion Hilliard, Robert Schmitz, Kurt Levin, Howard Thurman, and surely one of the world's greatest obscurities, Mrs. Ghandi. The quality and attributes of courage are examined here in a way that will recommend the book highly to school librarians and teachers.

Wilderness Men, by Howard O'Hagan—pp. 263—*Doubleday—$4.50.*

This is an adult book which will interest boys of any age who like the theme of human courage encountering untamed nature. The unusual stories are told with style and imagination.

Sounds Fun! by Barbara Hill, Anne Smith, Dorothy Simpson—pp. 176—*Clarke Irwin —$3.50.*

A companion to the Sounds Fun! radio Programme, this well-illustrated little book brims with suggestions for junior do-it-yourself fun. It will probably interest the girls more than the boys.

Swallows And Amazons, by Arthur Ransome—pp. 375—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.95.*

First published in 1930 and first of a series by the same author which has been very popular in England, this story of youthful fantasy and adventure is characterized by that peculiarly English brand of whimsy, which means that Canadian girls will like it better than do Canadian boys, that they will like it at an earlier age than their fellow-enthusiasts across the Atlantic, and that their parents *may* like it even more than do the girls.

Aubade, by Kenneth Martin—pp. 158—*Ryerson—$2.25.*

Here is a book that deserves a second look in Young Canada's Book Week, not because it is a book for children, but because it was written by a sixteen-year-old. It is the story of a single summer in a boy's life, the summer in which he grows up. It is written with a simplicity and a sensitivity that many an older and more experienced writer might envy.

There is not much in the way of a plot. It tells rather of the feelings and moods of a boy who waits for his exam results, who feels the frustrations of an unsatisfied first job, who is lonely and rather ashamed of his parents, who meets and makes a friend and is afraid of homosexuality. He passes his exams, his father dies, his friend leaves. At the end of the summer he knows he has grown up, that he is not really any wiser, just a little older and a little sadder. M.A.H.

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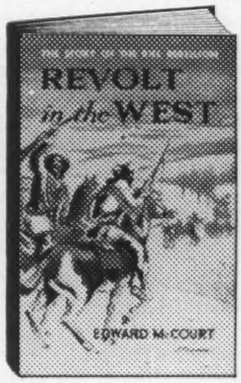

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DOUBLEDAY

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

SALLY HANDED OUT three baskets she'd filled with eggs. "Sell them around the village," she said, "and each sell all you've got."

Joe checked his basket. "I've only got twenty-three eggs," he protested.

"You're the smallest," Sally replied. "The others have forty-three and fifty-three."

"What prices?" asked Ted, the eldest of the three boys.

Sally laughed. "Figure it out," she told him. "One price on lots and one price for singles, but you must all charge the same prices and make sure you each sell as few as possible at the single price."

The boys started off, but stopped outside at the gate. "Did Mom mean same totals as well as same prices?" asked Sam.

Ted had been thinking. "I've got a way that does for both," he said, and then proceeded to explain a neat but unusual price plan. And that was how they sold all the eggs.

When they returned home, Ted handed his mother nearly four dollars. "We did just what you said," he told her. "We all got the same money too, and that's better than three cents an egg average."

What was the exact total?

Answer on Page 60. (88)

Chess

By D. M. LeDain

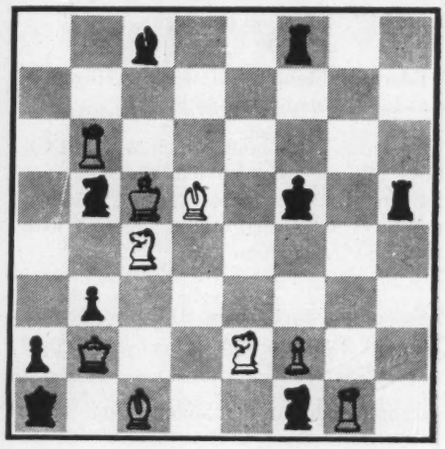
PRODIGIES DON'T always peter out. Paul Morphy and Jose Capablanca, famous in their early youth, later became world champions. Samuel Reshevsky and Arturo Pomar are among to-day's best seniors, How far will Bobby Fischer, of Brooklyn, go? Last year, at the age of 14, he won the U.S.A. National. This year he has qualified in the Interzonal tourney of the International Chess Federation for advancement to the 1959 Challengers tourney. The winner then to play world champion M. Botvinnik for the title.

White: R. Fischer, Black: Dr. P. Lapiken (USA Open, 1956)

1.Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 2.P-KKt3, P-Q4; 3.B-Kt2, B-B4; 4.Castles, P-K3; 5.P-Q3, P-B3; 6.QKt-Q2, Kt-R3; 7.P-QR3, Kt-B4; 8.P-B4, P-QKt4; 9.Kt-Q4 Q-Q2; 10.KtxB, PxKt; 11.Kt-Kt3, P-KR3; 12.B-K3, Kt-K3; 13.Kt-Q4, P-Kt3; 14.Q-Kt3, R-QKt1; 15.KtxQBP!, QxKt; 16.PxQP, Kt-B4; 17.Q-B3, Q-Q3; (or Q-Kt3; 18.P-QKt4, Kt-R5; 19.Q-K5ch etc.); 18.BxKt, QxB; 19.QxKt and wins.

Solution of Problem No. 205. (Lewmann). Key, 1.B-Kt8.

Problem No. 206, by P. S. Moussouris. White mates in two. (9 + 9)



Keep It Dark

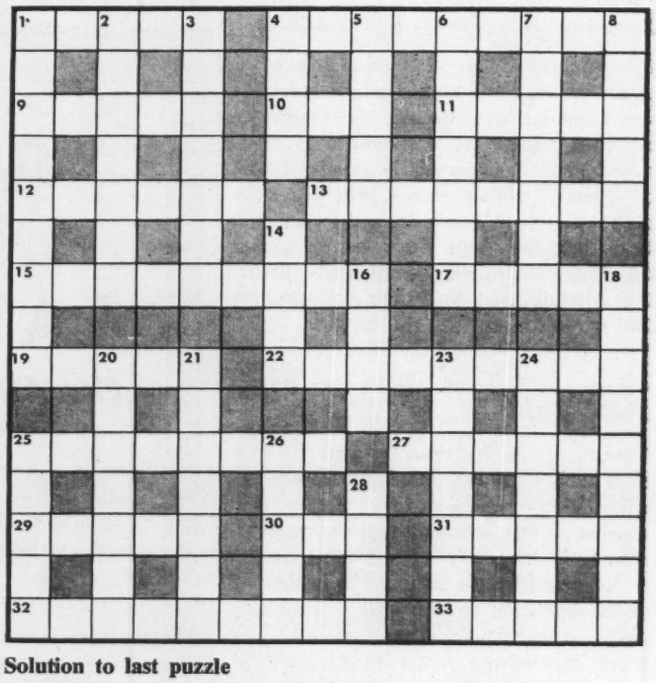
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 See 8
4 Do they? We thought they were too dark to get sunburnt in this part of the world. (9)
9 To start twisting the tail of 4A makes it smart. (5)
10 Implies no fibs. (3)
11 See 4D
12 A river woman, but no nymph! (6)
13 They support the railroad but never wake up to the fact. (8)
15 See 16.
17 A 1A jazz pianist. What a tumult when he appeared inside. (5)
19 Go to all points except the east, and you'll find them worn. (5)
22 Might make one deem trips over to the vet necessary. (9)
25 Gnu's meat hashed certainly does to any meal. (8)
27 One always suffers from pink-eye, no doubt. (6)
29 An organ played on to excess on Feb. 14. (5)
30 Take the little dog back and do this up after him, perhaps. (3)
31 Maybe a site for a French composer. (5)
32 Fish boners? (9)
33 Having crossed the bar, they may froth at the mouth. (5)

DOWN

1 The players don't appear as young as they were, when dressing. (9)
2 To draw like this one needs to mix tact with art. (7)
3 A tonic for any musician. (7)
4, 11. Ascetic garment we often seem to wear on leaving the barber. (4,5)
5 One pal is more than you need in this state. (5)
6 Rooms need B ahead when in this condition. (7)
7 There are several good points why fishermen use this when at last the net is tangled. (7)
8, 1A, 25, 24. One might have said this of Al Jolson as he often appeared. (3,2,5,2,3,7)
14, 26. But this novel was written long before the depression of the 30's. (4,5)
16, 15. Was this song used as a salute during the blackout? (4,2,3,4)
18 Monkeys stammer so! (9)
20 Bird suggesting a happy dog. (7)
21 There's no doubt about him? On the contrary! (7)
23 Listens, for a change, to the recruiting officer? (7)
24, 25. See 8
26 See 14
28 Egyptian deity found in the ruins of Pisa. (4)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Augustus
5 See 1D
10 Yanking
11 Crowbar
12 Upstage
13 Orders
15 Oil
17 Hotel
18 Reade
19 Elude
21 Caned
24 Sup
25 Adduce
26 Panacea
30, 15D, 28. Over and over again
31 Titania
32 Kissed
33 Mandolin

DOWN

1, 5. As You Like It
2 Genus
3 Spinach
4 Unguent
6 In order
7 Embarrass
8 Turk
9 School
14 Hemp
15 See 30
16 Laundress
20 Educate
21 Creeds
22 Naphtha
23 Denoted
27 Canal
28 See 30
29 Cork (455)

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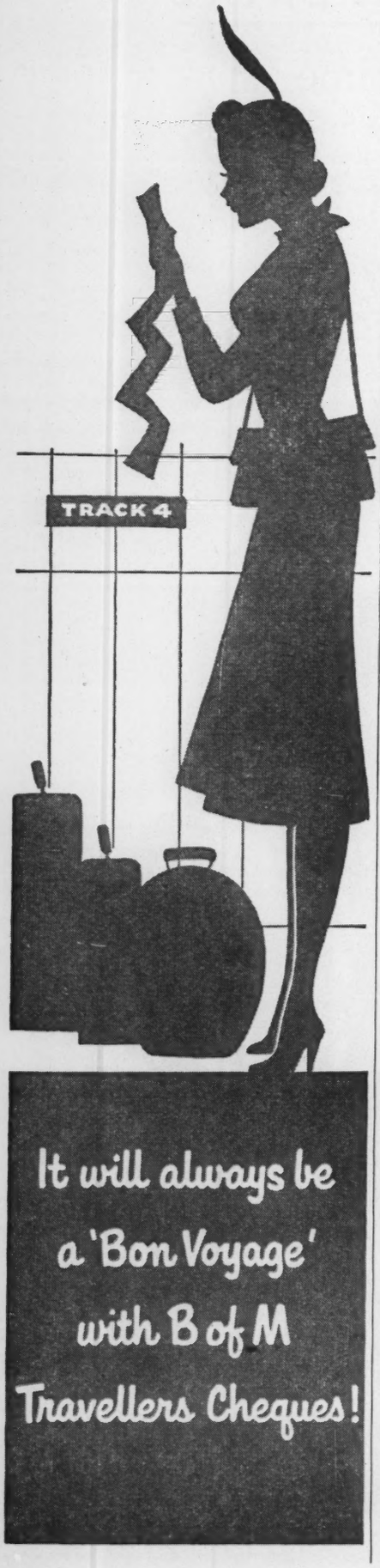

Gold & Dross

How much pipe will be needed — Market and metal prices — A lively mining situation — New merchandising wrinkles and more profit.

Prairie Pipe

Would you care to dust off your crystal ball and repeat what you can see with respect to Prairie Pipe Manufacturing and the prospective valuation of its common shares?—C. M., Brantford.

Prairie Pipe is a speculation on the extent to which consumption of pipe by Western Canada's oil and gas industry will live up to the great expectations held for it.

The company's plant at Regina is capable of producing pipe ranging in size from 3½ inches to 16 inches in diameter. A recent survey by a prominent firm of management consultants in Eastern Canada estimates purchases of pipe by Western Canada's oil industry in sizes up to 16 inches in diameter during the period 1958 to 1962 will average 149,000 tons a year. It is estimated the total will rise to an average of 194,000 tons for the period 1963 to 1967.

Prairie Pipe's marketing program has now been in effect for a full operating year, results of which the company recently reported on. Orders won in the 12 months ended August 31, 1958, required operation of the company's facilities at capacity for a large part of the year. Approximately 700 miles of pipe was sold during the year, representing about 40% of the total available pipe business in the prairie basin, of pipe in the size ranges produced at Prairie Pipe's plant.

Present indications are that 1959 will be a year of increased demand for steel pipe, officials of the Prairie company say, and their opinion is that the company's marketing program will continue to increase its share of available business.

The company processed 42,121 tons of steel in the year ended August 31 and has experienced the inaugural run for all sizes within its capacity. Production of 14-inch diameter pipe during June of 1958 marked the first production of pipe of that size in Western Canada.

Operations for the fiscal year resulted in a net profit of $303,863, after providing $392,616 for depreciation. This is equivalent to 89 cents a share on the basis of 903,125 shares outstanding.

Working capital at Aug. 31 stood at $966,966 after reserving $230,000 for retirement of funded debt due during the year. Funded debt at the end of the period was $2,080,000, comprising the entire issue of securities senior to the common stock.

Directors do not feel that it would be in the interest of the common shareholders to institute a common dividend while there is a substantial funded debt outstanding. While profits for 1958 were most satisfactory and the outlook is good for 1959, a continuation of the policy to reduce debt would, in the opinion of the board, be of greater long-term benefit to the common shareholder.

Nickel Prices

Please comment on the outlook for nickel stocks.—T. B., Victoria.

As the price of nickel metal goes, so go the nickel stocks. Prospects for the metal were recently discussed by no less an authority than President H. J. Fraser of Falconbridge Nickel Mines.

Free-world nickel capacity, which aims for 680 million tons a year by 1961, will only hits its target if tight market conditions appear and some premium prices exist, he said.

He looks for a rougher ride for the nickel industry than it has had for the past few years and thinks that half the proposed 200-million pounds increase in nickel capacity slated for the next three or four years will disappear. But he also thinks the established producers, which will be largely responsible for the build-up in capacity, will be able to adjust operations to markets.

Dealing with Falconbridge itself, Fraser says it is essentially at its objective of 55 million pounds annual capacity. It expects to maintain a steady operating rate over the next few years providing there is no change in U.S. stockpile policies.

Falconbridge will, however, be seeking other markets. It wants to expand its commercial business and has sufficient latitude to do so.

It looks for a large increase in European nickel consumption plus growing markets for nickel byproducts.

But it warns that Canada's nickel supremacy is threatened by the develop-

ment of lateritic nickel orebodies in other countries.

Surface deposits former under tropical weather conditions, the lateritic ores can not be concentrated like the sulphide ores of Sudbury Basin. But research promises a major breakthrough in solving the metallurgical problems of the lateritic ores.

Chromium Mining

What is the situation regarding Chromium Mining & Smelting?—T. L., Quebec City.

Chromium Mining is dependent on the American steel industry. During the fiscal year, ended April 30, 1958, dollar volume suffered a marked decline as a result of the current economic recession and its effect on the demand for alloy and stainless steels. In the same fiscal year, the company lost $23,769 as a result of the discount on U.S. funds.

The short-term outlook is obscure but there are some indications that an upturn in demand for ferroalloys has started and may continue into 1959. Chromium directors remain confident that the expected long-term expansion in the market for alloy and stainless steels will create a corresponding increase in demand for ferroalloys.

Despite the low level of steel operations and resultant decline in consumption of ferroalloys, consolidated net profit in the year ended Apr. 30, 1958 was $89,283 or 7.7 cents a share versus $1.23 a share in the previous year.

Improvement continued in working capital. This was boosted by $580,523 and stood at the year end at $1,495,752. The company has outstanding 1,146,450 shares.

In addition to its plant at Beauharnois, Que., Chromium has through its American subsidiary, Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp., an exothermic plant and research facilities near Chicago, Ill. Two of the American company's subsidiaries operate a smelter at Memphis, Tenn., and a smelter and vacuum reduction furnaces at Spokane, Wash.

Giant Yellowknife

Is there any chance of Giant Yellowknife increasing its production? This seems to be a rich property which would justify a setup in the rate at which the gold is being taken from it.—J. B. Winnipeg.

Seldom has a good property carried a name so indicative of its ore measures as Giant Yellowknife, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The mine has produced more than $50 million bullion.

The richness of the mine reflects in a recent decision to increase milling rate to around 1,000 tons of ore per day. (Average in year ended June 30, 1958 was 800 tons per day). The increase is expected to be effected early next year.

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A new roaster unit, and a new bag-house for recovery of valuable metals contained in the dust otherwise lost in stack gases, will be placed in operation.

The refractory nature of the ore at the mine has been increasing, and resulted in a lower ore tonnage being treated last year. It is, however, felt that the company has now suffered the worst from this condition.

The new roasting equipment will bring capacity to the point where it will handle the total concentrate that can be expected from a production of 1,000 tons of ore per day. The efficiency of this equipment is expected to be somewhat better than present facilities and a better recovery of contained gold is therefore anticipated.

Campbell Chibougamau

Please analyze Campbell Chibougamau from the standpoint of a speculator who has bought the stock in anticipation of its recovery to its dizzy prices of a few years ago.—C. W., Toronto.

Campbell Chibougamau Mines has an authorized capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of which there were outstanding as of June 30 3,536,925 shares. Also outstanding were stock-purchase warrants entitling the holders to purchase on or before Dec. 1, 1960 an aggregate of 319,742 shares at $4 a share.

The company mines copper ore in the Chibougamau district of Quebec. Results for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958 failed to live up to expectations but improved prices for copper suggest that the development of the properties holds considerable hope for the future.

Estimated sales value of production for the latest fiscal year, including estimated value of inventory, amounted to $6,034,894. Operating profit before provision for depreciation, amortization of pre-production and deferred development expense and other write-offs amounted to $1,120,356 or 31.7 cents a share. The tax-exempt period of the main mine expired on May 31, 1958 but the company expects to receive new mine status for the Cedar Bay Mine, thus obtaining tax-exempt status on it for three years.

Cost of the Cedar Bay development was largely responsible for an increase in borrowings during the fiscal year to $3.5 million. Current liabilities at the fiscal-year end totalled $4.63 million, a $1.5 million excess over current assets of $3.13 million.

Campbell treated approximately 600,000 tons of ore in the fiscal year and at its end reported proven, developed and partially developed ore reserves of 2,092,000 tons of 2.24% copper and 0.077 oz. gold. Indicated by drill hole was a further 4,293,000 tons of 2.62% copper and 0.069 oz. gold.

Proven ore has been confined to ore outlined by a close pattern of underground development and diamond drilling. This includes ore to the level of 1900 vertical feet at the main mine (580,000 tons in the A zone and 800,000 tons in the B zone), and to the level of 650 feet at Cedar Bay (712,000 tons).

Probable ore has been confined to ore outlined by surface and underground drilling on a pattern such that the measure of ore is reasonable assured. This includes ore to the lowest operating level at the main mine and Cedar Bay and ore outlined by surface drilling to 406 vertical feet at Kokko Creek and to 600 vertical feet at the Henderson Mine.

In view of the recent strength in the copper market, it may be significant that additional blocked-out, low-yield material not carried in the ore reserves includes 2,250,000 tons, the mining of which is uneconomical with the price of copper below 25 cents a pound.

From the foregoing it is apparent that Campbell is a lively situation. There would, however, have to be considerable improvement in the ore picture or a substantial rise in speculative sentiment for the stock to approach its prices of a few years ago. Those who paid the top prices are probably still reeling.

La Luz—Rosita

How will La Luz finance its Rosita copper concentrator?—L. T., Windsor.

La Luz will obtain further advances from Ventures Ltd. out of a total commitment of $1,850,000 of which Ventures had advanced $650,000 up until the end of 1957. The Rosita property of La Luz is located in Nicaragua and is expected to complete a 600-ton concentrator early in 1959 with production to commence shortly after completion.

Steinbergs

There is a chain-store organization in Montreal called Steinberg's. How do its management and prospects compare with the Ontario and national outfits in this field?—O. B., Niagara Falls.

Very favorably. Steinberg's is reputed to have originated a number of merchandising wrinkles which are standard practice in the trade. Its aggressiveness is evident in its total sales volume for the year ended July 26, 1958, of $151 million. This was a 13.97 per cent increase in sales over the previous fiscal year.

Other highlights of operations for 1957-58 were:

— Net profit of $3 million versus $2.7 million the previous year.

— Number of supermarkets in operation brought up to 62, an increase of 10.

A Montevideo warehouse "up to its ears" in wool. The gentleman with the striped tie is the manager of the Royal Bank branch in Montevideo, picking up pointers on the wool business.

What's a banker doing here?

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To the Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 50c per share has been declared on the outstanding common stock of no par value of The James Robertson Company (Limited) payable on December 15th, 1958, to shareholders of record November 15th, 1958.

By order of the Board of Directors
C. F. RATHBONE,
Secretary

October 31, 1958

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 285 and Bonus

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share for the current quarter, and a **bonus of twenty-five cents** per share for the year ending November 30, 1958, upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank have been declared payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of December, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of November, 1958; shares not fully paid for by the 5th day of November, 1958 to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By order of the Board,
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager

Montreal, October 28, 1958

— First store opened in New Brunswick.
— Total of 538,130 tons of merchandise handled.
— One hundred thousand square feet added to warehousing capacity.

It is noteworthy that sales have increased 50% since 1955 and that the company's cost of doing business has shown only a slight upward trend notwithstanding spiralling costs of supplies and wages.

The company proposes during the next five years to invest $30 million in a construction program to service many new communities.

This is a growth situation and is made more interesting by reason of the way in which supermarkets are doing an increasing share of business in the food field.

United Asbestos

Has any additional value been put back of United Asbestos to justify its recent surge of strength?—D. B., Ottawa.

Stocks do not reflect developments back of them with mathematical precision. The best explanation of the move in United Asbestos is the general strength in the stock market. Additionally, the company's Black Lake Asbestos property recently reached production after several years of preparation.

The United Asbestos property, which is under the aegis of Lake Asbestos of Quebec Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Smelting & Refining, is operating a 5,000-ton plant. It is expected to account for a 10% boost in this country's asbestos output, perhaps more since the plant may be able to handle 6,000 tons a day.

The project has favorable earnings prospects once the fibre is accepted by the market, which appears to be mainly a matter of introducing it.

East Sullivan

Does the higher level of copper prices help East Sullivan? Should it be bought for an advance?—B. P., Montreal.

The answer to your first question is yes. The answer to your second query is any one's guess. Certainly, higher metal prices will not only help the operating but exploration situation as well since submarginal material at lower copper prices may now be promoted into the category of ore, or material which can be handled at a profit.

East Sullivan is now reportedly racking up an operating profit which will be sufficient to offset this year's depreciation and other write-offs totalling an estimated $600,000. In consequence, the operation should finish the year without a net loss. In 1957 net profit was $75,304.

Deep level exploration is finding some

interesting structure which it is hoped will contain some new ore bodies. This is the chance that can never be dismissed on a property whose lively nature has been indicated by previous findings. It is an old saying in mining that a good place to look for ore is near where it has already been found.

Sheep Creek

Can Sheep Creek make any money under present metal prices?—M.H., Chatham.

Officials of Sheep Creek say the company has been able to break even on the Mineral King lead-zinc mine, near Invermere, B.C. This is good in the face of difficult operating conditions and officials feel it could be continued under presently existing conditions.

The high grade ore mentioned in the annual report has been found to be an irregular offshoot of the main orebody. The second intersection was in new ground and it is the company's plan to drive to this as soon as it is convenient to do so.

Exploration had been curtailed in order to maintain the company's "break even" policy. It is almost impossible to obtain information as to depth persistence by diamond drilling and at the same time it is deemed inadvisable to pursue a bold policy of internal development. Higher grade ore should be reached soon by current development headings, officials say.

Sheep Creek has resumed negotiation for the acquisition of a mining property in Mexico.

In Brief

What's O'Leary Malartic Mines doing now?—S.F., London.

Continues active in exploration.

Has Dog River Mining Co. Ltd. reported any recent activity? — G.J., Regina.

No.

Any hope for Great Hope Gold Mines Ltd.?—K.F., Toronto.

Nope.

Is Darkwater Mines still active? — B.R., Regina.

Decided to wind up its affairs and dissolve.

What is the outlook for Mud Lake Gold Mines Ltd?—A.B., Montreal.

Muddy.

Is the new discovery of Elder Mines important?—N.J., Oshawa.

Only time will tell.

What happened to Doogood Mines Ltd.? —M.B., Winnipeg.

Didn't do so good; defunct.

Who will look after Erika... where will she go?

This is Erika aged 4. She lives with her aged, broken grandmother. They have known only loneliness and despair. Her parents, driven from their native Estonia, met in a forced labor camp in Germany. Here Erika was born. Broken in health and spirit, her parents died in anguish for the safety of their beloved child. With little more hope than at the beginning, and in spite of utter misery, Erika and her grandmother fled into the Western Zone, driven by a fierce longing for home and roots. Home has been a DP barracks, cold, bare and damp. To them all is lost. There is no chance to emigrate. How long can her sick grandmother look after Erika . . . where will she go?

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The Plan is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization, helping children in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Western Germany, Viet Nam, and Korea. International headquarters is in New York. Financial statements are filed with the Montreal Department of Social Welfare and the Toronto Board of Trade. Full information is available to any competent authority. Your help is vital to a child struggling for life. Won't you let some child love you?

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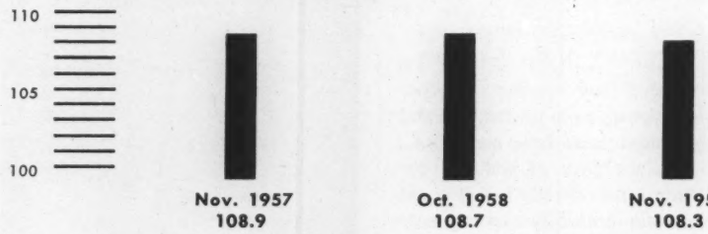
Saturday Night Business Index for November



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	1935-39 = 100	277.9	279.5	283.3
Retail Trade ▶	$ millions	1,244	1,253	1,268
Total Labour Income (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	$ millions	1,317	1,319	1,305
Consumer Price Index ▶	1949=100	126.0	125.6	123.4
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Materials ▶	1935-39 = 100	229.6	228.3	232.5
Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held & Owned) ▶	$ millions	4,586	4,592	4,789
New Orders, Manufacturing Industry ▶	$ millions	1,745	1,788	1,771
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centers ▶	$ millions	17,426	19,766	16,264
Imports for Consumption ▶	$ millions	423.5	389.1	445.3
Export, domestic ▶	$ millions	397.5	416.0	424.2
Contract Awards (MacLean Building Reports) ▶	$ millions	365.6	317.2	250.2
Work Week in Manufacturing ▶	hrs./week	40.6	40.3	40.6

Latest month figures are mainly preliminary ones

by Maurice Hecht

THESE ARE THE crucial months. The economy is on its way up, according to most of the economic indicators. However, for the past few months it has stood fairly still.

We climbed up from the lows reached early this year. During the summer we stopped climbing. Summer, of course, was one reason. Strikes curtailing production—also cutting down total labor income—provided another reason.

Now the strikes are past; summer is well dead. The figures coming out shortly—they are always behind the times unfortunately—should show new movement ahead.

One major fact which should be borne in mind in looking at our economy is the changing pattern in this country. Farm employment has been going down for years. This we expect and we should continue to expect more drops. Employment in trades and services is up. Both of these are marks of our maturing economy. Manufacturing is slowly becoming more and more automatic; therefore not the same mass employer of people it was in the past. Canada has not a large enough secondary manufacturing industry and this makes the problem caused by the changing employment pattern more severe.

Of the indicators which haven't stopped climbing, construction is the most important. Housebuilding goes on apace — residential contracts in dollars are 70 per cent ahead of a year ago.

At the same time, unfortunately, the cost-of-living jumped again in October. How we handle this problem of inflation will determine how meaningful the coming boom will be to the average Canadian.

Borden

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

But if some brokerage houses missed—or pretended to miss—the critical point of shareholders' equity, others did not. Wisener and Co., a Toronto house, had in distribution Thursday a printed report headed "The Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co., beneficiary of the Borden Commission's first report". The brochure included as a key comment the shareholders' equity point.

There is no doubt the report was poorly handled, both in presentation to the press and in press coverage. But just as there were unusual circumstances to account for the press missing a vital point, so there were reasons for the way the report was presented.

The Commission was working under intense pressure. Both Diefenbaker and Commission chairman Borden had said the report would be ready by about mid-October. Perhaps more important, the U.S. Federal Power Commission was expected to bring down a report at about the same time ruling on the import of Canadian natural gas. If, as it subsequently turned out, the Borden Commission found against permitting natural gas export at this time, that recommendation would have to be out before the FPC report in case the FPC recommended that Canadian gas be imported.

In addition, there was the need to maintain secrecy. Because of the nature of the report—and the key clause of shareholders' equity, the Commission felt the report would have to be presented on the week-end. The report itself was not finished until late Friday. Diefenbaker would be away Sunday. That meant the report must be presented Saturday. There was no time to set up a press briefing, or a locked room security system such as is used for federal budget speeches. As for discussions with the press, the Commission's view was that after the report had been presented to the government, it was up to the government to comment.

But what about pipeline stockholders now? What can they look forward to with their pipeline "growth stocks"?

Principally, more uncertainty.

A clear-cut answer to the new ground rules for pipeline investors won't be available for some time. The Commission has yet to make its full report; this is just an interim report. The Prime Minister is out of the country. Legislation would have to be prepared, presented to the House. This could take a great deal of time.

Meanwhile investors must wonder:

What, and how, rates will be set for the pipelines?

Once a policy is laid out by the Conservative government, what might happen to it under a different political party?

Someone should clear the air. If the report is to be used as a means to, in effect, nationalize the pipelines — as Diefenbaker has advocated—it should be stated.

Befuddled by charges of fat profits to insiders on gas pipelines, sweet talk of big market gains from hungry stock salesmen, political profundities about "unlimited resources", and ignorant of vital recommendations in a public report, Canadian investors have already suffered heavily. Unless the government states its position—and quickly—the same sort of thing can happen all over again. The complete Borden Commission report is expected within a few months.

West Indies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

sharp inroads on death rates while birthrates continued to be high. The present natural rate of increase is in the region of approximately 2.7% per annum. And that population is a fascinating mixture with a "brown" society emerging as the standard and providing a non-white Atlantic commonwealth member with all of its implications for racial understanding in color-conscious North America — including, regrettably, Canada as well.

The majority of West Indians now depend upon bananas, coffee, cacao, arrowroot and sea-island cotton for employment, in addition to the sugar, molasses, rum and oil and bauxite already referred to. With so many political and economic problems it was inevitable that the United Kingdom government—as part of its general colonial policy in the post-war years of speeding up economic development on the one hand and the achievement of self-government on the other—should try and find some means for a rapid West Indian political and economic solution.

For many years there has been talk of some kind of West Indian federation, with the belief that in political and economic unity, however loosely organized, there would emerge not only a truer sense of West Indian nationality, but a stronger economic and political entity capable of carrying on some day without bounties from, and supervision by, the mother country.

The first major steps toward achieving the federation were taken in 1939 when a Royal Commission under Lord Moyne reported that confederation was desirable, particularly of the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent) and the Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat and St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla). This left out the largest entities, namely Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago who between them had 6700 of the 8000 square miles and two-and-a-half of the three-million population. The recommendation also did not deal with the future of the British Virgin Islands or British Guiana or British Honduras.

The war suspended concern, if not interest, but in 1945 the then Colonial Secretary, Oliver Stanley, reminded the Island governors once more of these ambitions. To Creech-Jones, the Labour Government's Colonial Secretary, goes much of the credit for the initiative in 1947 in setting out the aims of federation in the area. His memorandum led to the Montego Bay Conference of that year where the Caribbean territories, including British Guiana and British Honduras, sent delegates appointed by their legislatures and where the principle of federation was accepted except for the two colonies on the mainland.

Two important practical results followed from this Conference. The first was the appointment of The Standing Closer Association Committee and, second, in 1951 the creation of the British West Indian Regional Economic Committee. The first of these, under the chairmanship of Sir Hubert Rance did the basic work on the proposed federal constitution, with a committee of seventeen members, all West Indians and chosen by their respective legislatures. They reported in 1950, recommending that a federation on the Australian plan was preferable to the Canadian, because the individual islands had economic and social structures with such varying differences that a high degree of independence was desired. But the Committee warned that if the full independence sought by some of these governments were accepted, it would make a "mirage" out of the whole idea of federation.

In the end, after years of negotiation and of facing up to the most difficult and practical problems, involving the distribution of powers between a proposed central government and the original members of the Federation, a Constitution was agreed upon in 1956 and federation came into effect on the 22nd, April, 1958. For Canada, all of these developments have a special significance. For while the West Indies are not yet a fully independent member of the Commonwealth, Federation marks the beginning of a process which will lead to that membership and thus will provide two Commonwealth states in the western hemisphere.

But there are even more direct matters of concern to Canada in this evolution from "colony to nation". The Canadian interest must be one touched by a special historical perspective as it observes the evolution of another federation within the Commonwealth, almost one hundred years after Canada achieved the beginnings of her own unity and sense

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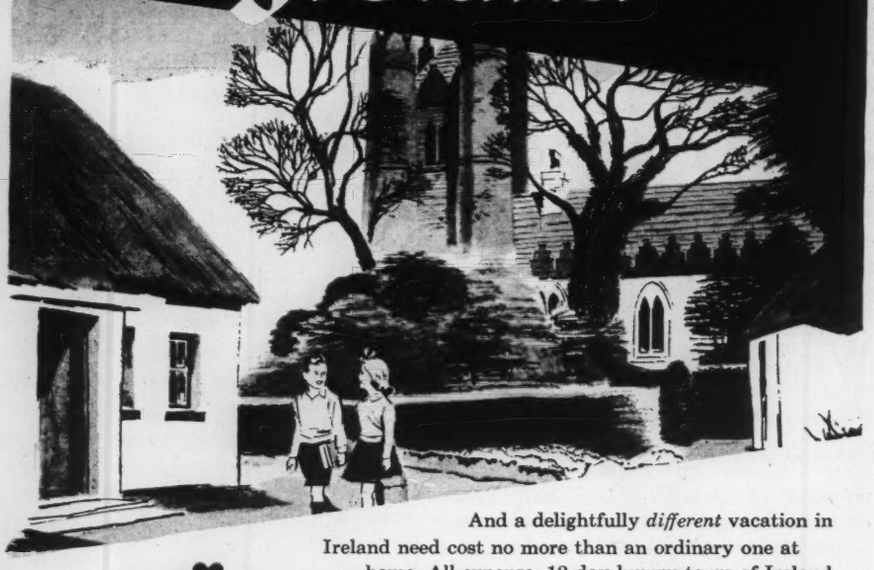

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of nationhood. The constitutional processes now under way in the West Indies will, therefore, be studied for the possible applicability of Canadian experience to them. Moreover, the West Indies have looked to Canada increasingly for trade relations, for capital and technical assistance, for universities to train their talented sons and for a friendly land that can absorb in reasonable numbers a surging population.

The new constitution underscores what Prof. Alexander Brady has observed before: namely that Federations often have in common a marked dissimilarity of approach. Each tends to distribute powers between the local and central governments in different proportions and to employ varieties of means to effect basic changes and to reconcile conflicting interests. In the West Indies there are two houses, both with a nominal life of five years. The Senate, with nineteen members, two from each Island (Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands), except for Montserrat which has one. The House of Representatives has 43 members elected by adult suffrage with Jamaica 17, Trinidad 10, Barbados 5, Montserrat 1 and all others 2.

The most interesting features, of course, involve the division of powers and here, the preoccupation of the Islands' political leaders with maintaining a high degree of local independence—in order to safeguard their present economic and population interests—is to be seen in the powers reserved exclusively for the Islands as against the federation. There are three categories of powers: there is the "exclusive list" for the Federal Parliament, there is the "concurrent list" which both the Federal and Unit Legislatures may deal with, while subjects on neither lists are reserved for the island governments alone. The Federal Parliament will not have control over defence, external relations or measures to assure economic stability, for these are retained by the United Kingdom until such time that the West Indies will be able to assume these responsibilities themselves. Obviously this means that the Federation falls considerably short of independence and probably is in a less autonomous position than was the new Dominion of Canada in 1867.

The exclusive federal list of powers is very small and contains such matters as pensions, immigration, exchange control and the public service and peculiarly enough, the University College of the West Indies. Altogether there are eighteen subjects in this group. By contrast the concurrent list contains thirty-nine matters, some of them very important such as civil aviation, banks, companies, inter-Islands movement of persons, currency, customs and excise, shipping and navigation, income tax and foreign trade and commerce. However, when the Federal Government legislates on these matters, they are

"preempted" and apparently no longer can be dealt with by the individual legislatures at the most, or the Federal law prevails at the least.

There is to be a Council of State, with the Prime Minister, ten ministers presumably taken from the members of both Houses, and three members appointed by the Governor-General. Three of the ten above ministers from the Parliament must be members of the Senate while the Council as a whole becomes something midway between a cabinet and the colonial councils of an earlier day. Finally, a judicial system is created with jurisdiction to interpret the Constitution to have a general jurisdiction in disputes between the Federation and the islands and in some matters to act as an appeal court from the islands courts.

Now all of this machinery must embrace a trans-aquaeous society of many islands hundreds of miles apart, with a very thin economic base and with as yet no deeply integrated sense of regional or national feeling. The essential attitude on the part of each of the colonies tends to be isolationist, with Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados very conscious of their superior position as to population and economic development. Indeed, the limited financial resources available to the Federal Government, with a first budget under ten million dollars, the control of customs in the hands of the Islands administration and the general atmosphere of uncertainty about the Federation's prospects, has tended to discourage the leading politicians from entering into Federal politics at the risk of losing their local Island careers.

For Canada there are some practical problems to be faced. The recent visit of the Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Adams, brought to a head our delayed consideration of the nature of Canadian interest in the West Indies as that interest would be expressed by capital and technical assistance, improved opportunities for trade and freer immigration into Canada. Of course, our trade relations with the West Indies tend to be significant if not really large at the present time. Imports in 1956 amounted to about $64 million and exports (fish, flour, dairy goods, meat, tobacco, newsprint, lumber) to $49 million. Our salt fish exports are now being affected by competition from Iceland, particularly in the case of Jamaica. By contrast, the total trade in 1956 between the United Kingdom and the West Indies exceeded 114 million pounds. Of course, the sugar market in the West Indies is strongly influenced by the Trade Agreement of 1951 whereby the U.K. agrees to take a minimum of 67,000 long tons per annum. These magnitudes outstrip anything in prospect in the trade relations of Canada and the Islands and, therefore, make it unlikely that we can expect to have the role to play in the West Indies that is

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sometimes romantically asserted for ourselves.

The truth is that the pattern of Canadian West-Indian relations remains for the time being stilted and undynamic. Our immigration agreement provides for a quota of about 300 West-Indian trained domestics, and for members of families already in Canada as well as persons of "special merit". The average number of West Indians coming to Canada today probably totals between 1100 and 1200 per annum and to that extent provides no real outlet for the mounting population pressures on the Islands. Again by contrast, the United Kingdom has allowed over 25,000 in 1955 and 26,000 in 1956 to enter and settle, most of whom are between twenty-four and thirty-four years of age. By the end of 1957 the total West Indian population in Great Britain was approximately 78,000. We will need a massive change in our "color" outlook before serious numbers can be admitted with the hope of integration into Canadian society.

While Canadian banks, companies and technicians have been in the West Indies for many years, the move toward major investments in the area from Canada is not a rapid one. Perhaps the most that can be said for present Canadian policies—immigration, trade, investment and technical assistance—is that they have yet to find a pattern suitable for the position of the Islands now facing the world as a new people living in federation. At the very least, therefore, Canadian policy should begin to reconsider the role that a senior Commonwealth member and neighbour can play in ushering this newest 'almost-member' onto the drafty stage of independence in its search for national identity and a meaningful future.

Grey Cup

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

a bad football game.

This, then, is the Grey Cup festival, Canada's premier sporting event and social orgy. The Pasadena Rose Bowl, the Mardi Gras and V-E Day all rolled up into one big bundle of joy.

Senseless as it may sound, nobody should miss it.

If the blame is to be laid anywhere, it should be laid at the feet of the late Right Honorable the Earl Grey, a tweedy governor-general circa 1904-1911, who liked to slip away from drudgery on occasion to watch young men play rugby football at Ottawa's Varsity Oval.

He became so fascinated with the game that he purchased a cup and presented it to three trustees, Percy Molson of the Montreal brewing company, P. D. Ross, publisher of the Ottawa Journal and Rev. Dr. Bruce MacDonald, headmaster of St. Andrew's College. It was suitably inscribed to be for amateur rugby in Canada. It

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still bears the inscription though it is estimated that Canada's nine football clubs will have invested $5,000,000 trying to win it this year.

As the Cup was only worth about $50 when Earl Grey purchased it, this would seem like a bad business investment. It is, however, all relative.

In 1909, the first Grey Cup game, 3,800 people watched the match spending a modest $2,616.40 for the privilege. This year, with 40,000 jammed into Vancouver's Empire Stadium, gate receipts should reach $250,000. Concessionaires and television sponsors will ante up about $200,000 making it a $450,000 production.

It has not always been meat and potatoes. Grey Cupping, in Earl Grey's day, caught on well but during the 20's and 30's football promoters were hardly in the diamond stickpin class. Small moppets of the 30's era were lured into football games by offers of doubleheaders for only 25 cents per ticket. They preferred motion pictures instead.

It was not until 1948 that the Grey Cup production was romanced into the noisy, good natured bonanza that it is today. It was in that year that the west, always the country cousins in the business of winning and keeping a Grey Cup from their sharper kin down east, finally disgorged the Calgary Stampeders and several thousand pleasure-bent followers.

The Stampeders hit Toronto like a commando wave and established a beachhead within minutes. Toronto's Bay St., populated by men and women in cowboy hats and boots, chaps and spurs and holsters carrying 12 ouncers, took on the appearance of a C. B. DeMille western movie with a cast of thousands. Hotel lobbies were jammed. Square dances broke out on the street corners. Chuck wagons were prominent with Cadillacs.

Torontonians, led by the greatest eastern cowboy of them all, Hiram (Buck) McCallum, then the mayor of the city, could not remain aloof.

McCallum led the way by accepting an invitation proferred by Don McKay, a radio commentator who later became mayor of Calgary, to ride a horse at the head of the Grey Cup parade. That was the cue for all the whooping and hollering.

Since then Toronto, except for 1955 and again this year, has been a good host listening all the time, of course, to the tinkle of the cash register. One Toronto hotel took in $250,000 in one Grey Cup weekend. It is estimated that eastern and western visitors blow about $1,000,000 annually in the party.

There have, of course, been fringe developments. The Junior Board of Trade in Toronto picked up the tempo and organized the Miss Grey Cup contest. Toothsome wenches from each league city take part and the winner drives away in a new convertible.

The Grey Cup dinner, organized in

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1950, has become an annual event. proceeds of which go to a fund to help people who have helped the game. A Grey Cup ball, the Schenley football awards reception and any number of big and small promotional parties prevent patrons from developing stiffness of the elbow.

The Schenley Awards reception must be earmarked as the biggest blowup of the entire week long preamble. Literally thousands of people attend the awards party in which Canada's outstanding football player, the outstanding Canadian football player and the outstanding lineman receive awards.

All three are selected on the basis of ballots cast by newspapermen, radio and TV commentators.

The winner of the premier award receives a $1,000 Canada Savings bond, an ebony and gold plaque and a diamond tie clip. He is also entrusted, for the period of one year, with the $3,000 Schenley Trophy. The Outstanding Canadian receives a gold and ebony plaque, a $500 savings bond and an emerald tie clip. The game's outstanding lineman receives similar awards.

The trustees of Canadian football's most cherished awards are Jim McCaffrey of Ottawa, Joe Breen of Montreal, Carl Slocum of Ottawa, Ralph W. Cooper of Hamilton and Ken Montgomery of Edmonton.

Grizzled old observers, though, viewing today's Grey Cup shenanigans through sunken eyeballs, still count that first outburst in 1948 as the greatest mobile party of them all. Certainly to this date no group of fans has been able to get the goalposts from the field to the lobby of the Royal York as they did in 1948. The hotel management would not have viewed this lark with too much alarm had it not been that the goalpost bearers found it impossible to get the woodwork in the revolving doors and elected to go through them instead.

Angus McKinnon, the Royal York's manager, pales slightly when recalling the year. He confesses that there has been none to match it but this is due mostly to improved policing. Damage seldom runs to over $500 these days but it costs the hotel about $2,000 to lay on extra security guards to protect its guests.

There have been, of course, several stories of bravery and sheer staying power told about Grey Cupping. Not all of these are confined to its athletic aspect.

For instance there was one eastern player who informed a friend that he had attended 19 parties in 21 days before and after the event.

"You did?" said his friend, "how did you keep track?"

"Easy," said the other. "I counted up the entries in my liquor book."

Jack Sullivan, Sports editor of the Canadian Press and publisher of the Grey Cup Annual, recalls the story of several western celebrants, flush with the coin of the east following a western victory, purchased a spavined horse and decided to fete it at a party in their room. The spavined animal cost them $75. They transported it to their floor in the hotel by means of a freight elevator.

One heroic happening which occurred during the actual game itself happened in 1950 when the Winnipeg Blue Bombers met the Toronto Argos on a field that was deep in mud and mire. At one point in the proceedings referee Hec Crighton came across the inert form of Winnipeg lineman Buddy Tinsley, face down in the mud, semi-conscious and gradually drowning. Grasping him firmly by the chin strap as he went down for the third time, Crighton saved him from certain death. He is the only participant in a Grey Cup game who almost earned his lifesaving medal in the line of duty.

In this year, 1950, the American import actually came into his own led by the granite-faced Cree, Indian Jack Jacobs. These were the men who sold the tickets and stimulated interest in Grey Cup games.

In later years just as much newspaper ink was to be wasted on other Americans but it was Indian Jack, the stormy petrel, who first fired up the imagination and instilled the spirit of personal revenge into these battles between east and west.

His publicity buildup as a passer without peer went for nought in the mud of 1950 and he eventually removed himself from the game in what was supposed to have been his moment of triumph.

Newspapermen panned him unmercifully and the result was that when he brought the Bombers back in 1953, Indian Jack was still frothing at the mouth. With revenge in his heart he perpetrated the most stirring finish to any war since General Custer's last stand. With the score 12-6 for the Ti-Cats and the Bombers on the Hamilton six yard line with less than a minute left to play, Jacobs abandoned the safe running play and pitched a pass to Tom Casey. Lou Kusserow, a Hamilton defender, aware that it was the final play of the game, did everything but climb into Casey's sweater to knock it down.

Other climaxes have been built on boners. In the 1954 final the Alouettes were favored 3-1 and 13 points better than the Edmonton Eskimos mostly on the strength of Sam (The Rifle) Etcheverry's magnificent passing arm.

The Montrealers looked like money in the bank though they were scarcely 13 points better than the plodding Eskimos. They were up a touchdown with five minutes left and had the ball on the Edmonton 11 when Etcheverry sent halfback Chuck Hunsinger left on a simple running play. Whatever went through Hunsinger's mind has never been adequately explained. The only certain thing is that a capacity crowd saw the ball squirt from his hands as though it had been too hot to hold and bound like a happy pup into the arms of Jackie Parker, Edmonton's slue footed quarterback. Parker, who runs as though he were wearing snowshoes, went 95 yards for the touchdown and Edmonton converted to win 26-25.

Ah, yes, there have been many bums and many heroes in Grey Cupping. But the greatest heroes of them all are those ever-loving fans who swear off—go back —swear off—go back—swear off—

Commonwealth

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

The Prime Minister summed up his philosophy on this subject in an address to the Fifth Baptist Youth Conference in Toronto last June. "The good citizen and the good nation must recognize his obligations to the broad community of man," he said.

"While we have our duty to ourselves and our special relationships to our families and our neighbors, more and more we, as Canadians and citizens of the world, must seek to share the problems of every continent. We have much to give to other peoples, particularly those in less fortunate lands, but we also have much to learn from them.

"There cannot be friendship and understanding between the continents if the Western world arrogantly assumes a monopoly of skill and wisdom or that we must try to make all other peoples conform to our ways and thinking. It is for this reason, for example, that we in Canada strongly support the Colombo Plan.

"The Colombo Plan is not merely a programme for giving aid from Western countries to Asian countries. It is a programme for mutual cooperation in economic projects. Canada has contributed in men and resources, but we have gained enormously from the experiences we have had in working with our friends in India, Pakistan and other countries in creating new opportunities for them and for the benefit of mankind."

The role of the Commonwealth as a bridge between the nations of Asia and the West was often expressed by Louis St. Laurent and Lester B. Pearson while the Liberal Government was in office, and Mr. Diefenbaker shares this view. He has, however, put the need for economic assistance on a wider basis, as in these words to Bishop's University last June:

"The free world, with its vast resources of material potentialities, must unite in an economic policy for the underdeveloped areas in the world, so as to assure development and the raising of standards everywhere—not only as a manifestation of the spiritual foundations of democracy, but as well to meet the challenge of Communism everywhere in the world where hungry and needy human

beings will, unless action is taken, exchange their freedom for this and future generations for the material advantages of the present."

While Mr. Diefenbaker will be the first Canadian Prime Minister to visit Australia and New Zealand, Mr. St. Laurent toured South Asia in 1954. Their purpose was identical: a good-will visit to fellow members of the Commonwealth family, with no thought of specific negotiations, though naturally the exchange of views with the leaders of those countries would be invaluable.

However, there is a difference. Mr. St. Laurent was by then a well-known and respected figure in the councils of the world. He had been Prime Minister for over five years and before that was Secretary of State for External Affairs. He had played a major role in the formation of the North Atlantic Alliance and had helped work out the formula whereby India could become a Republic while remaining a member of the Commonwealth. He had formed close personal relations with most of the Commonwealth statesmen either by meeting them at Prime Ministers Conferences in London or by entertaining them here. In short, his reputation in the world was established.

By contrast, Mr. Diefenbaker is still a comparative newcomer to the international scene. He met the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at the Conference called by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in June last year, but he went there immediately after taking office and had not had time to familiarize himself with world problems. There will be a natural curiosity in the countries he visits to see the man who has performed a political miracle in Canada, but he will be establishing a relationship that Mr. St. Laurent was in a position to cement.

Despite the comparatively short time that the Progressive Conservative Government has been in office, it has had several opportunities to show its interest in Asia. Three Cabinet Ministers had been to the area before Mr. Diefenbaker left, and all made a point of visiting the Commonwealth nations there. Hon. J. M. Macdonnell represented Canada at the celebrations marking Malaya's independence last year, and in the Fall Hon. W. J. Browne had attended the meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee in Saigon. More recently, Finance Minister Donald Fleming was in New Delhi for the annual meetings of the international Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The Government's firm faith in the Commonwealth was made evident at the very beginning. One of Mr. Diefenbaker's first acts was to propose a Trade Conference, and while its preliminaries may have had rather a chequered history, it provided an opportunity for the most search-

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COME TO BRITAIN

ing examination of the economic problems of the organization. Its success will be proved by how far the statements of principle contained in the final communique are put into practice.

On the eve of his departure, the Prime Minister reiterated his views in these words: "This tour is a practical illustration of Canada's belief in the importance of the Commonwealth. This widespread association of peoples of different cultures, creeds and colors, all sharing common ideals and traditions, dedicated to the common aim of peace, will play in the years ahead an even greater part in helping to promote greater understanding among nations and in strengthening peace with freedom throughout the world."

Early this year, Mr. Macmillan's tour did much to draw attention to the Commonwealth, as well as opening his own eyes to its potential. So it will be for Mr. Diefenbaker. He should return with both wisdom and understanding.

Seaway

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Port Weller and Sarnia which includes the Welland Canal.

The Great Lakes Pilots' Association, whose members were drawing $42.50 a day and had demanded $75 to start bargaining for the new season, refused to put pilots on any foreign ships. They drew co-operation from pilots on the Montreal-Kingston leg of the St. Lawrence and from longshoremen in the United States ports. A general tie-up threatened.

The Federation put ships into the lakes without pilots and found enough experienced mariners to get them through the Port Weller-Sarnia area. Injunctions put the co-operating U.S. and Canadian unions back to work so that although the dispute continued, and still continues, the foreign vessels were able to move.

Until the end of last summer, pilotage legislation was inching its way through the Senate and House of Representatives in the United States. It provided that every ship in the Great Lakes of more than 300 tons should carry a person properly licenced by appropriate agencies either in the U.S. or Canada.

The bills were killed at the committee level and the United States Coast Guard was instructed to consult with Canadian authorities on the pilotage question. Two factors contributed to the death of the pilotage bills. One was the opposition by representatives of foreign shippers who wanted to avoid the extra expense. The other was the realization of U.S. authorities that Canada was doing nothing to provide for licensing of pilots and apparently intended to do nothing. The system obviously would not work unless Canadians co-operated.

The big question mark in the whole pilotage question has been the steadfast refusal of the Canadian Department of Transport to have anything to do with the matter. From the beginning, Transport Minister Hees took the stand that it was best to leave management and labor to work out their own problems. He refused to consider the possibility that there might be a threat to safety and the national interest in the presence of unpiloted foreign vessels on the lakes.

United States publications reported not long ago that talks were under way at the State Department level with Canadian officials on the matter of pilotage. If so, the Canadian government has not acknowledged it. The Department of Transport has refused to establish a pilotage district on the lakes and at the same time says it can do nothing about pilotage because no such district exists.

Meanwhile, Canadian and American lakes captains shake their heads in worry at the thought of dozens of foreign vessels coming into the lakes for the first time when the Seaway opens but with no experienced lake men available to guide them. The rules of the road such as whistle signals and rules for passing are different from those on the high seas and stories are numerous of near disasters in open lake waters resulting from lack of communication or some misunderstanding between local and foreign masters.

If the Canadian government continues its obstinate policy with regard to pilotage, thus blocking any attempt by the U.S to establish a pilotage system, an area of friction could develop. Should there be a severe accident with loss of life, particularly if a U.S. ship was involved, the friction could quickly develop into an open fire.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation in the United States are committed to a policy of tolls to pay for the big ditch. Last summer the joint committee on tolls issued a blue-bound report which said that for traffic between Montreal and Lake Ontario, the charge would be four cents per gross registered ton on each vessel plus 40 cents per ton of bulk cargo or 90 cents per ton of general cargo.

This was contrary to the wishes of no-tollers such as Canada's Dominion Marine Association but it excited nothing like the opposition roused by the second part of the report. Another toll structure was to apply to the Welland Canal and a modest one it was. The charge per gross registered ton was two cents; for bulk cargo another two cents; for general cargo four cents per ton.

On August 6th, hearings were held in Ottawa and Washington at which interested parties were asked to express their opinions of the toll structures. While there was grumbling about the St. Lawrence tolls, there was outright shouting about those on the Welland.

Industries in the Niagara Peninsula such as the Ontario Paper Company and the Steel Company of Canada predicted disastrous effects on their operations. The St. Catharines Chamber of Commerce and the local newspaper, *The Standard,* were already on record with a long series of articles, later collected into a booklet, which said in effect: "No tolls on the Welland!"

The heaviest verbal guns were fired at the Welland tolls from across the ungarded border. The United States Lake Carriers Asociation, and its spokesman Admiral Lyndon Spencer, represents most U.S. lake shipping.

These ships operate almost exclusively in the lakes with little or no reason to go into the St. Lawrence. Thus their interest was in their pocketbooks when they opposed the Welland tolls. The problem was not with the tiny tolls as they exist but with what they might grow into.

The Welland Canal, 27.6 miles long, with eight locks and a lift of 327 feet, is greatly overcrowded these days. Passages are slow, line-ups are long and costs, as a result, are high in time lost.

Once the Seaway is open, much more traffic will be crowded into the single locks. Costs will go up again and delays may reach the point where rail and truck transportation will be able to fight low-cost shipping with great time savings.

The solution will be to twin the locks of the canal so ships can move up and down at the same time. Cost of this has been estimated at close to $200,000,000 and shippers shudder to think what tolls might be charged to pay such a sum.

To fight the tolls now, the U.S. spokesmen are making a threat which worked for them once before. Their argument is that the Welland is not part of the Seaway but a connecting channel between the lakes. The U.S., as part of the overall Seaway project, has agreed to deepen connecting channels from Lake Erie to Superior at a cost of about $160,000,000.

Canada is spending $27,000,000 deepening the Welland and the current tolls will go to pay that off.

And the threat? Well, if Canada is charging tolls to collect her $27,000,000, why should the U.S. not charge tolls at Sault Ste. Marie to collect her $160,000,000?

This worked for the Americans once before. After the Treaty of 1871, Canada imposed tolls on the Welland Canal. They remained until the United States passed an act in July 1892 charging retaliatory tolls on the St. Mary's Falls canal. In April of 1896, Canada abolished her tolls by Order in Council and the whole free-use agreement was wraped up in the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.

There has been no word from the tolls committee since the August 6th hearings. One rumor has it that the Seaway Author-

ity may toss control of the Welland and the hot tolls potato into the lap of the federal government but so far no action has been taken.

With tempers already strained, either or both questions—tolls or pilots—could cause a nasty international quarrel which would be damaging and unseemly to both countries. Quick and positive action by both governments can clear them up now.

Harry Crowe

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

when United College, with a tradition of sound scholarship and lively criticism, had such members of faculty as Watson Kirkconnell, Jack Pickersgill, Arthur Phelps and Arthur Lower. Such a faculty was matched by some of the Alumni amongst whom are such distinguished and completely different people as the Hon. Gordon Churchill, Senator John Haig, J. S. Woodsworth, founder of the CCF party, and A. E. Smith, the Communist preacher at the Peoples' Church in Toronto.

When Rev. Mr. Lockhart was appointed in 1955, he was the minister of the Kingsway-Lambton church in Toronto with no experience of university administration. His appointment coincided with the election of a new chairman of the Board of Regents, Allan N. Watson, a Winnipeg businessman with no university background at all.

The Watson-Lockhart administration inaugurated a new era in the college's history. The college was going to be run on sound business lines. Floodlights were installed to light the outside of the buildings which had had all the ivy scraped off to give a better effect. This face-lifting had been done, according to one Board member, on the theory that "If you have a good product to sell, you should package it properly". The faculty reply to this was to point to the floodlights and say "There is our increase in salary from the doubled Federal grants".

Inside the college a great deal of money was spent on covering the old walls with thousands of square yards of plywood painted in pleasant modern colours. Down came the pictures of former principals and other college personalities, down came the group class pictures, student leaders of the past, and other such emblems of tradition, to be replaced by bright paintings and prints in pastel colours along with Chinese silk tapestries.

In the same way courses were examined to see if they could be revamped and individual teachers were rated on a point system which was calculated by multiplying the number of hours of teaching by the number of students taught. Thus an honours course of three hours per week for four senior students earned the instructor twelve points, while a first year pass course of three hours to fifty students earned the instructor one hundred and fifty points.

Some members of the faculty resented these changes bitterly. As one teacher remarked (after he had left) "They don't want scholars any more at United College, they only want cheap teachers standing in front of large classes". Says another (still there): "They have forgotten that in order to be a church college the place must first of all be a college".

This affiliation with the church caused the Crowe case to be reviewed by the General Council of the United Church at its recent annual meeting in Ottawa. Acting on the recommendation of the Secretary of its board of colleges, the Council decided on September 20th to set up a committee of investigation. The committee met and heard a "full account of the events". Three days later the committee reported back to the Council and said that its investigation exonerated the principal and the Board from any blame and declared the church's confidence in both.

What was not mentioned was that the investigating committee had had the matter explained to it by two members of the Board of Regents who flew to Ottawa for the purpose. Neither Crowe nor any other member of the faculty was heard, nor did the committee communicate with anyone else at United College. The General Council of the United Church, therefore, in many people's eyes, has whitewashed the Crowe affair, and there is ample evidence in the Winnipeg newspapers that the members of the United Church at large do not like it. Diverted letters, violation of privacy of correspondence, and unpermitted photostating, they say, may not trouble the Regents of United College, but they certainly trouble the conscience of many good church goers.

With the United Church bound by its General Council's exoneration, and with the Board of Regents solidly supporting the principal, Crowe has one great ally, the Canadian Association of University Teachers. Under the chairmanship of Professor Vernon Fowke of the University of Saskatchewan, a committee to investigate the matter met on October 6th, in Winnipeg. But after a day and a half of wrangling, members of the Board of Regents walked out and announced their refusal to co-operate further. The committee persisted and its report is to be released before the end of this month.

The report is likely to bring the whole question of academic freedom into public notice. It will ask the fundamental question whether a man's private opinions should be held against him in his public position. It may even raise the point that though education is popularly supposed to be non-denominational when publicly supported, the whole affair at United College has been church versus the faculty. And this church college last year received $125,000. from the Federal Government with no strings attached.

University circles are very tense about the whole matter since at any university there is always apt to be friction between the administration and the faculty, particularly on the matter of salaries as opposed to new buildings. Church circles are concerned about the hurried and unsatisfactory way in which the General Council of the United Church "investigated" the whole matter. And all thinking people in Canada will be concerned with the apparent breach of human rights and civil liberties. It is ironic that this matter should arise at a time when the Diefenbaker Government has already proposed a draft Bill of Rights for Canada. Many people in Winnipeg are asking what hope Canada can have for a Bill of Rights when the universities, which are the proper and natural guardian of those rights, have one of their member colleges so apparently unconcerned about riding rough-shod over these rights.

If freedom of speech is a right in Canada, then Harry Crowe's dismissal is arbitrary and clumsy, to say the least. It will be interesting to see how the Canadian Association of University Teachers will be interesting to see how the Cana- and whether it will be as split on the matter as the faculty of United College itself. For if the report of the Fowke committee is as explosive as it is said to be well-informed sources, people right across Canada will find it highly disturbing—and they will not all be university people, either.

Jamaica

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

beaches and wealth of scenery have made it a favorite holiday spot for visitors, and its popularity graph keeps rising each year.

Kingston, the island's capital and principal city, has an appeal all its own. Its cosmopolitan atmosphere, reflected in its busy, bustling commercial and industrial life, is in charming contrast with the graciousness of its hotels, some of which have additional appeal by their setting in the foothills of the island's famous Blue Mountains.

Port Antonio, the cradle of the Jamaican tourist industry, dates back to the pioneer efforts of the United Fruit Company to develop Caribbean tourism with its "Great White Fleet." Its two fine hotels are deservedly popular, while it has a unique attraction in its river—rafting—the fabulous ride down the Rio Grande.

Mandeville, Jamaica's "English Village," offers simple, gracious accommodations in comfortable hotels and guest houses. It is a mountain resort, cool, quiet and peaceful—just the place for those who seek a restful holiday, away from the glamor and glitter of the beach resorts.

Editorials

Precedent at Springhill

THE FIRST DISASTER at Springhill was the tragedy which took so many miners' lives. The second disaster was the announcement that mining operations at the Springhill mine would now cease. Since Springhill depends entirely on the mine for its employment this second disaster, in terms of human misery, may be even greater than the first.

Already it has been suggested that the federal and provincial governments move in to help Springhill develop industry to give the out-of-work miners a new start in life. Across the country this suggestion has been met with some sympathy. But before the federal government goes into the rehabilitation of Springhill, it should bear in mind that such a rehabilitation programme may set a dangerous precedent.

Springhill is not alone in having a mine that is unsound economically. There are other coal mines in the Maritimes on an equally unsound footing. There are coal mines in the west which are not economically usable and the gold mines in the Northern Ontario-Northern Quebec belt have been in economic trouble for some time.

In the last century, the mobility of labor was taken as an axiom of industry. If there wasn't a job in one place, then workers were sent to another place to get one. In an increasingly industrialized society where the worker is no longer so poorly paid and so insecure, such mobility is not so readily accepted either by the unions or by the general public.

But if we are now to deny the principle of the mobility of labor and are to create a new principle of the mobility of work, with governments underwriting the cost of this shift, then we should all be aware of exactly what is happening and how far-reaching the implications of such a new principle are.

Nigeria and Cyprus

NIGERIA IS A COUNTRY of diverse and backward tribes with deep and superstitious religious differences. Yet by 1960 Nigeria will become a federated dominion equal in the Commonwealth family with Canada.

The bringing of Nigeria to the point where self-government is possible is a triumph for the colonial office in London. What a pity it is that such energy cannot be devoted to the settling of the Cyprus problem.

Cyprus has only one division, that between the Greek Cypriots and the Turks. It has only two religions and both races in Cyprus are of a generally higher literacy and intelligence than the natives of Nigeria. Yet still the same dreary round of killings, mass arrests, curfews and the like goes on in Cyprus. *EOKA* cannot see reason and Britain is determined not to lose prestige. The Turks seem to sit on the sidelines and enjoy the Anglo-Greek dispute.

Britain has already admitted that Cyprus is no longer a strategic base in the Mediterranean. She has also admitted some of the basic claims which the Greek Cypriots have put forward. Why, then, cannot the colonial office solve this problem as patiently as it has the problems of Nigeria, and if it can't why don't the British put it in the hands of NATO or even of the United Nations to see whether a fresh viewpoint with less prejudice couldn't make life on Cyprus more tolerable than it has been in the past few years.

Gas Needs Restrictions

NATURAL GAS has a narrower explosive range than propane-air and has a lower specific gravity. From a technical point of view, natural gas should therefore be much safer than the manufactured and propane-air gases which have preceded it in municipal systems. Yet the loss both of life and property continues to mount from explosions in Ontario and Quebec in the past month.

It is obvious that government regulations for safety should be much more stringent than they are at present. Constant testing to see that natural gas is not leaking into downtown basements where gas is no longer used, or in manholes and other such places should be mandatory. In Ontario, where natural gas is a new thing and where most of the explosions have taken place, it is clear that much of the difficulty has been due either to disused equipment reacting to natural gas or to the poor education of new consumers who seem to be unaware of its lethal qualities.

As private firms move in to promote the sale of natural gas in the industrial heart of Canada, they should give adequate instruction to all their new customers in its use. They must also not rely on antiquated existing systems, built for a different fuel, to carry the new and highly energetic fuel which they are now selling.

Common sense, as well as good engineering procedures, could make natural gas a great asset to central Canada. But if the present laxity on the part of government, promoters and consumers is allowed to stay, then more explosions will have to be expected.

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Political Morality

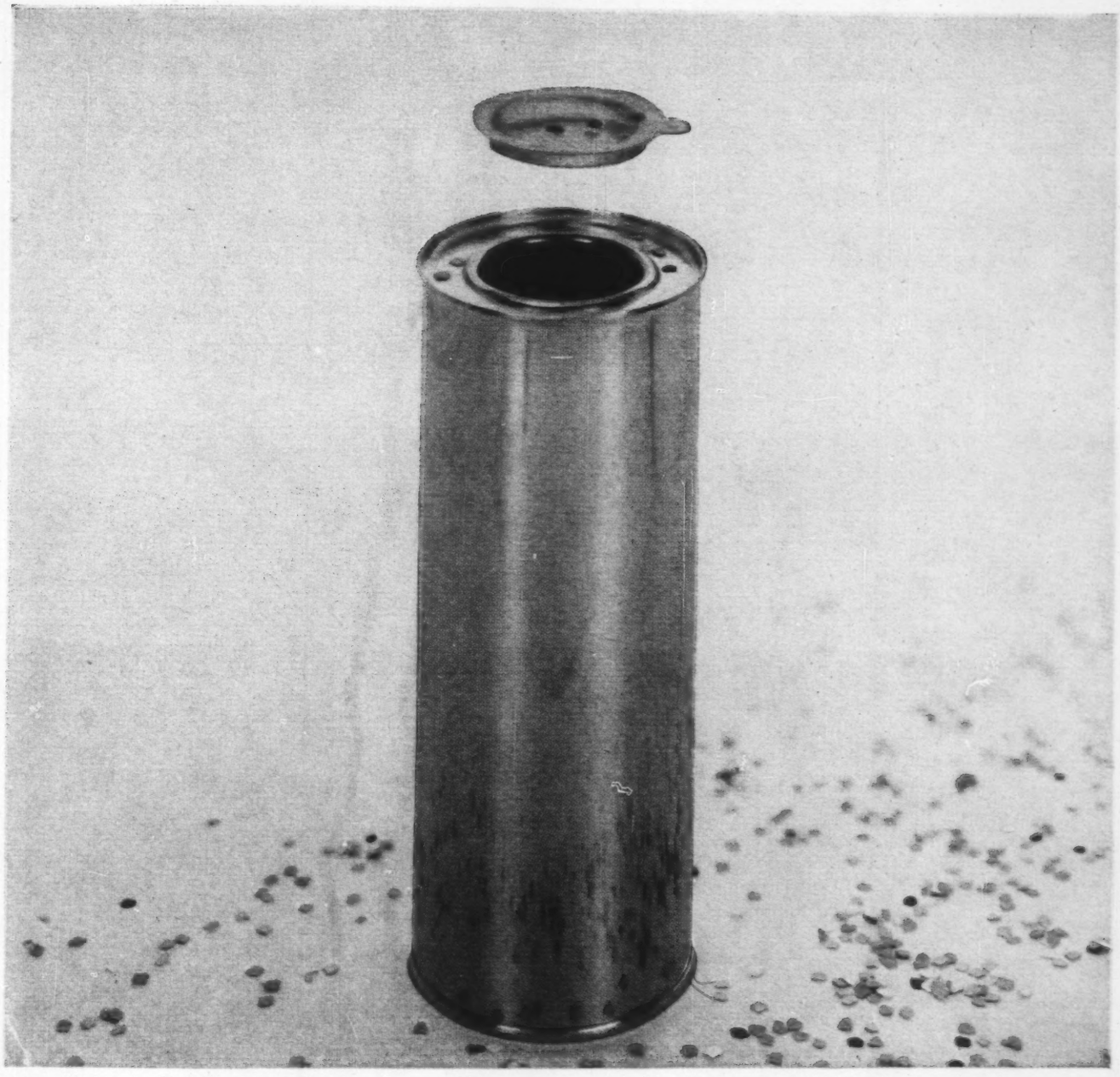
AFTER THE conviction of one of its former cabinet members, there was only one decent thing for the Social Credit Government of British Columbia to do. That was to resign. That it did not do so immediately is a damning comment on the political morality of our times. Politicians can be expected to hang on to power as long as they can; they relinquish it only under pressure. But there was no great public outcry against the Bennett Government in British Columbia. Newspapers and some citizens demanded that Mr. Bennett and his colleagues hand in their resignations, but the majority of the people there apparently did not care.

The stubborness of their reaction to the accusations against Mr. Sommers can have only one of two meanings: either they are all incredibly trusting and naive, or they place loyalty to a cabinet colleague above loyalty to the people they represent. In either case they should have the decency to let the electorate pass judgment on their conduct.

The Funniest Book

THE NEXT Governor General's award for humor should go to the publishers of that delightful new Canadian book, *The Social Register*. Robertson Davies, Eric Nicol and other pungent observers of the Canadian social scene cannot hope to match this first volume's superb mixture of subtle satire and hearty buffoonery.

In essence, it is a pitiless exposure of social snobbery, Canadian style. Its method is to place the social-climber beside the contented dweller of the social low ground, the self-acknowledged elite beside the self-assured don't-give-a-damn type, and then to mix in the whole lot with inspired error.



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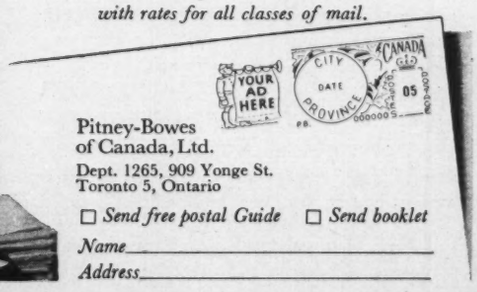

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